WASHINGTON.

THE TRADE IN CADETSHIPS.

REPUDIATOR MUNGEN IMPLICATED.

Deweese, of North Carolina, Censured by the House.

The Cuban Question Before the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

The Cuban Question Before the Foreign Relations Committee.

The Cuban question was again discussed for nearly two hours to-day by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Morton's proposition prohibiting the shipment of arms or supplies to any foreign government with which we are peace will probably be adopted. President Grant, in conversation with a prominent Congressman who favors the insurgent cause, indicated his willingness to conform to any recommendation which the friends of the administration in Congress deemed advisable.

The Trade in Cadetships—Deweese, of North Carolina, Censured—Repudiator Mungen Implicated.

The Military Committee examined only one witness to-day, and his testimony related to Golladay. It was simply confirmatory of other evidence already before the committee against Golladay. The resolution of censure on Mr. Deweese was finally agreed on in committee this morning and subsequently reported to the House. In terms it is similar to the resolution in Whittemore's case, and, like that, was unanimously adopted. General Logan the chairman of the committee, laid before the House the proposition to discontinue the investigation so far as it relates to persons not members of the present Congress. He gave it as his opinion, in which he was sustained by a majority of the committee, that one Congress has no authority to investigate the acts of members of a previous Congress. The committee had come to the conclusion that any further investigation in this direction would prove useless and expensive. A resolution was offered by General Garfield instructing the committee to confine its investigations to persons who were members of the present House. To this Mr. Cobb, a member of the committee, offered an amendment that the committee be authorized to complete the investigation of cases already commenced of persons who were ex-members. After considerable discussion this was adopted, then reconsidered and finally defeated. General Garfield's resolution was then agreed to. It is thought this will bring the labors of the committee to a speedy close, as the majority of cases before it relate to persons who were members of former Congresses. The only case now before the committee relating to a member of the present House is that of William Mungen, of Ohio.

Representative Cox and the Sale of Cadetships.

From the wording of an article in your paper to-day it is inferred that Mr. S. S. Cox, is among those charged with selling cadetship appointments. This is an entire error. All the cadetship appointments belonging to Mr. Cox's district were made by his predecessor. Mr. Cox has made none, and, therefore, could not be accused of any impropriety in the premises. The member alluded to in my despatches yesterday is a democrat representing an Ohio district at present.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment.

Among the business before the House Judiciary Committee to-day was a proposition to prepare a bill enforcing the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. It is thought that in many of the States the authorities will take refuge behind their local laws, and refuse to allow the negroes to vote, notwithstanding the ratification of the amendment. Judge Bingham urged the adoption of the bill, introduced by him a few days ago, to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment in all the States. He argued that the only object sought was to overcome the local laws of the States, so that the negroes could vote, and to enact penalties against all persons who connived to prevent them from voting, in contravention of the amendment. This, he said, was accomplished by his bill. The article of amendment did not carry any punishment with it to persons who might choose to evade or defy it. His bill did, and he thought it would meet the case of every State in the Union. Judge Davis did not think Bingham's bill explicit enough. He was of opinion that the amendment might be evaded in cases where the provisions of the bill offered by Bingham would not apply. The matter was discussed at length, but no decision was reached.

The Chinese Mission.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning. The discussion opened on the proposition to raise the Chinese mission to first class. The committee determined to report against any change in the character of the mission.

Judge Strong's Nomination Confirmed.

The Senate were in executive session to-day for nearly three hours. The discussion of the motion to reconsider the vote by which Judge Strong was confirmed was resumed. After a strong fight from the Southern Senators the Senate refused to reconsider. Judge Strong, therefore, is regularly confirmed.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

The Pacific Railroad Committee took a vote to-day on the bill for the relief of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The bill provides for the extension of time wherein the company is allowed to complete the construction of its road. Those who oppose it have contended that the company, in failing to finish the road within the time prescribed by the original bill giving it the right of way, has forfeited all its privileges and franchises, and that Congress should so declare. The committee voted to allow the company more time and to continue the franchises heretofore granted. When the bill is reported to the House it is thought it will meet with violent opposition and probably be defeated.

Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

At the meeting of the House Naval Committee to-day General Slocum appeared and made an argument in favor of the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard from its present site to a point on the North river, in the vicinity of New York. Mr. Starkweather argued in favor of its location at New London, Conn. The committee finally authorized Messrs. Slocum and Starkweather to prepare a bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the site to which it shall be removed to be left for the committee to decide. The committee postponed the further consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the navy until after the New Hampshire election, in order to allow Mr. Stevens, a member of the committee, to go home and participate in the canvass.

Decision in the Farragut Prize Cases—The Suit Not Correctly Brought.

The Farragut cases were decided to-day in the Supreme Court of the district. It will be recollected that there were two cases instituted by the Admiral—one was for bounty or head money claimed for destroying the rebel vessels below New Orleans in April, 1862, and the other was for prize money claimed on account of vessels captured by the fleet under Farragut at New Orleans at the same time. The government, through its special counsel, R. M. Corwine, demurred to both libels on several grounds. One was that in the bounty case there could be no jurisdiction, because this was not the kind of case on which the court had jurisdiction. If the vessels destroyed would not have been, if captured, prize of war, then there can be no bounty for their destruction, because one was a necessary incident of the other. Another ground was, that the statute which allows bounty money confined its allowance to the Secretary of the Navy. In this case the Court held it had no jurisdiction and dismissed the libel. In case for prize the libel was filed to condemn certain vessels that are named in the libel. The ground of the government was that there could be no prize of war of property captured by vessels of the United States navy on the inland waters of the United States, and that the river Mississippi at New Orleans is an inland river in the meaning of the term. That the legislation of Congress necessarily restricted all such captures to the use of the United States, and required that they should be turned over to the Treasury agents. It was also contended that this suit was improperly brought in the names of the captors, whereas the law required it to be brought in the name of the government; that as it now stands it was, in fact, a suit against government, and it never allowed itself to be sued unless by a special act of Congress, and there was none in this case; that all captures were for the sovereign and in his name, and must be worked out in that way.

Judge Wylie, in an able opinion, held that the suit was not correctly brought, and gave the parties permission to amend if the Secretary of the Navy requested it, so that the suit should stand in the name of the United States; but there was no decision upon the question of the power to capture property as prize of war on the inland water.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's Last Stronghold Demolished.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph monopoly, having been driven from pillar to post, has retreated behind the assertion that telegraph rates are less per mile in this country than in Europe. Even if true his statement would be unimportant, as distance is not an essential element of cost; but it is wholly erroneous, as we venture to predict Mr. Washburne will be able to demonstrate whenever the matter comes before the House.

The cost of transmitting information by electric telegraph is from three to six times more expensive in this country than in Europe, per mile or otherwise, Mr. Orton to the contrary notwithstanding. For example: A despatch may be sent through Belgium or Switzerland, 260 miles, for ten cents; from one extreme of France to another—over 700 miles—for twenty cents. The following comparative statement of rates and distances from New York and Paris to well known points disposes of the matter altogether:—

	Miles.	Rate.
Paris to Rome	1,040	80
New York to Little Rock, Ark.	1,050	$4 00
Paris to Pesth	1,060	60
New York to Des Moines	1,050	2 70
Paris to Lisbon	1,200	1 00
New York to New Orleans	1,160	3 25
Paris to Athens	2,000	2 00
New York to Denver	1,700	7 80
Paris to Naples	1,200	80
New York to Mobile	1,030	3 00

The Western Union rates may have been changed in some instances so as to vary slightly from the above; but the table as a whole shows the superiority of the postal telegraph over the monopolists' system of the United States.

Bullion Deposits in the Mint and Assay Offices.

The amount of gold deposited at the Mint in Philadelphia for the seven months ending February 1, 1870, was $1,802,197, of which amount $436,962 was received from the Assay Office in New York and $441,736 was in foreign coin and bullion.

The amount of silver deposited during the same period was $916,285 50, of which $722,866 22 was received from the Assay Office in New York. Total gold and silver, $2,718,482 77.

Reduction of Postage with Belgium.

The following circular has been issued by the Post Office Department:—

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS AND THE PUBLIC.

An additional Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Belgium, reducing the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails via England, from fifteen to ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes—one-half ounce or under pre-payment optional, to take effect March 15, 1870. The rate of postage, conditions of payment, &c., on newspapers, books, packets and samples of merchandise remain unchanged. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after March 15, 1870. By order of the Postmaster General,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY BY CADETS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution for the better observance of Sunday in the military and naval academies. Referred to the Military Committee.

PERSONAL EQUALITY.

Mr. REVELS, (dem.) of Miss., presented a petition from the colored men of Philadelphia for the passage of the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HOWELL.

Mr. HOWELL, (rep.) of Iowa, made his first speech in the Senate in support of his resolution, that in every grant of lands to railroads a proviso shall be incorporated securing the rights of settlers to homesteads on the grants, and requiring the land to be put in market at an early day at a price not exceeding two dollars and a half per acre. He desired a permanent policy by which the protection of the West and Southwest from the great evils of land monopoly would be made a feature of railroad grants as inevitable as the Wilmot proviso used to be in Territorial bills. The rapid accumulation of capital and the powerful combination of railroad corporations augmented the danger of a land monopoly in these days and necessitated the imposition of restraints. While advocating this policy he would continue to favor most earnestly the granting of lands to promote the settlement and to develop the resources of the West. The wisdom and success of this policy had already been established. In the South it was perverted by slavery to build up a landed aristocracy which still continued, a legacy of that institution which should have perished with it by a division of the great landed estates of traitors among the loyal soldier who trampled out the rebellion in blood and fire. The Northwestern States had received liberal grants of land before railroads existed there; but when these became the great civilizers the liberality of the government was directed to their aid. The grant for the Illinois Central procured by Mr. Douglas produced an almost magical effect in developing the population and wealth of that State and of the city of Chicago; and the injurious effects of the present railroad system would not be dispensed with in view of its advantages. By rejecting what was bad in our present land grant policy and holding on to what was good in it the growing opposition, by reason of reckless extravagance in some of these grants, and the suspicion of corruption, involving parties connected with them, would be satisfied. The policy itself was not complained of; but its abuse. The States interested in the continuance of this policy must unite to correct these abuses, or the system itself would be sacrificed with all its benefits.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Howell was then adopted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

At a quarter past one the Senate resumed the consideration of the Funding bill, and Mr. CORBETT (rep.) of Oregon, submitted and advocated an amendment which was previously introduced by him as a separate bill. He proposed to substitute it for the first three sections of the bill which authorized a loan of twelve hundred millions, in three equal amounts, at different rates of interest. It authorizes the issue of one thousand millions, with thirty-five years to run, principal and interest payable in gold coin, each bond bearing interest at six per cent for the first three years, five per cent for six years following, and four and a half per cent for the next six years, and four per cent for the twenty years following, the bonds and income therefrom free from tax and exchangeable for five-twenty bonds at the option of the holders. He also proposed several modifications in the eighth section, dispensing with the compulsory clause and leaving the right to exchange their bonds discretionary with the banks.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At five minutes to two o'clock, without disposing of the amendment, the Senate voted by yeas 29 to nays 25 to go into executive session.

Subsequently the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill.—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Cherokee, Choctaw, or other tribes of Indians are United States citizens under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution; and whether, if they are citizens, any treaty or contract can be made with them as tribes or nations. Adopted.

By Mr. BIRD, (dem.) of N. J.—Calling on the President for information as to the recent attack on Piegan Indians by United States troops under direction of General Sheridan.

Objected to by Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Beck, extending to three years the time for keeping distilled spirits in bond, came up, the question being on Mr. Marshall's amendment to Mr. Hooper's substitute, reducing the amount to be paid after the first year from one cent a gallon per month to half a cent. Rejected—yeas, 84; nays, 86.

Mr. Hooper's substitute, requiring payment of one cent a gallon for each month after the first year, was agreed to without division.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., moved to lay the bill on the table, as being a bill to suspend the collection of revenue on whiskey for the remainder of this administration. Lost—yeas, 62; nays, 104.

The bill as amended was then passed without division.

CORRECTING THE JOURNAL.

Several corrections were made in the journal in regard to the voting yesterday on Mr. Spink's tariff resolution. The votes of the Messrs. Brooks were reversed, the New York member having really voted "No" and the Massachusetts member "Aye." Messrs. Beaman and Coburn, who were not recorded as voting, voted "Aye." Mr. Reading did not vote at all, but would have voted "Aye" had he been present. Mr. Johnson was recorded as voting both ways and did vote "No." Mr. Ferry said he was unavoidably absent, but would have voted "Aye." The democratic members represent the resolution as merely a distortion or mutilation of their national platform of 1868, which reads:—

A tariff of revenue upon foreign imports and such equal taxation under the revenue laws as will afford incidental protection," &c. The words "and such equal taxation under the revenue laws" are omitted from the resolution, which embraces less than three-fourths of article 6 of the democratic platform.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS—CASE OF MR. DEWEESE.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the case of John T. Deweese, submitting the testimony taken in the case and the statement made by Mr. Deweese before the committee. Mr. Deweese having resigned, the committee reported the following resolution, the report being signed by all the members of the committee:—

Resolved, That John T. Deweese, late a Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional district of North Carolina, did make an appointment to the United States Naval Academy in violation of law, and that such appointment was influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been to show him as unworthy a seat in the House of Representatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unworthy of a representative of the people.

The testimony was read from the Clerk's desk. That of Mrs. M. H. Bean, proprietress of the United States Hotel in Washington, was to the effect that she had paid $500 to Mr. Deweese for the nomination of her son to the Naval Academy, and that the amount had been refunded by Mr. Deweese within the last few days. That of her son was to the same effect. The statement of Mr. Deweese was that at the time he received the money he did not know there was a particle of wrong in it; that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were both cognizant of what he was doing. As soon as he had realized that he had done wrong he had returned the money and had sent his resignation to the Governor of his State. He had not acted from mercenary motives, for he had expended twelve thousand dollars in his State in the last Presidential election.

The reading having been concluded, Mr. Logan called for a vote on the resolution, remarking that the committee would certainly have reported a resolution of expulsion had it not been for the decision of the House the other day in the Whittemore case, that a member who had resigned could not be expelled. The resolution was then adopted unanimously on a vote by yeas and nays.

EXPENSES OF HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Mr. CAKE, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report as to the expenses of the various committees of the House. The expenditures of the Committee on Elections amounted to $26,416, being $10,200 less than had been claimed as legal fees by witnesses and for serving subpoenas. The Committee of Ways and Means have expended $5,372, the Committee on Foreign Affairs $6,670, the Judiciary Committee $3,534, the Special Committee on Decline of American Commerce $5,030 and the Census Committee $3,143, the total amount expended being $47,786. Of this sum $20,962 had been paid, leaving $26,824 unpaid.

On motion of Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., the Committee on Accounts was directed to audit and allow the accounts as certified by the chairmen of the respective committees.

INVESTIGATION OF CADETSHIP APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. LOGAN asked instructions from the House as to what the Committee on Military Affairs should do in investigating cadetship appointments improperly made by members of the former Congress. The committee had taken evidence against ex-members, showing their connection with the sale of cadetships, but having no jurisdiction of the person the committee did not know exactly what sort of a resolution to report. The committee would take the instructions of the House on the subject.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., expressed his belief that the committee had no jurisdiction as to the person of an ex-member of Congress, and had no right to investigate with a view of any personal proceeding against such member; but when the resolution was adopted it meant more than a mere investigation of the delinquencies of individuals; it meant to inform the House with reference to the working of those two national schools. That information would be very important as bearing on the question whether it was expedient to keep up those schools in the manner and on the principles on which they had hitherto been conducted. If these schools were being filled by purchase they should either be abolished as public nuisances or there should be a reformation in the mode of making appointments.

Various suggestions were made and resolutions offered and modified; and finally the following, as offered by Mr. Garfield and amended by Mr. Logan, was voted on:—

Resolved, That in the execution of the order of the House of February 4, 1870, the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to continue the investigation of all purchases or sales of cadetships by any person who has been elected as a member or delegate of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress, or by any person who holds any executive or judicial office under the government of the United States; provided that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to prevent the said committee continuing and completing all investigations already commenced.

The proviso having been agreed to, Mr. SCOFIELD (rep.) of Pa., moved to lay the whole resolution on the table, its making an unfair discrimination against two or three persons and letting all the others go free. Lost—yeas 56, nays 95.

Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I., moved to reconsider the vote by which the proviso was adopted. Agreed to; and the proviso was then rejected.

Mr Garfield's resolution was then agreed to.

REPORT ON THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken in the gold investigation and the report agreed to by the committee; and Mr. Cox presented the minority report of himself and Mr. Jones, of Kentucky. Both reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed and recommitted. The recommittal gives the committee the control of the matter so as to call it up at any time.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., made an effort to get the House to go into committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, but the House preferred to adjourn by a vote of 78 to 76, and did accordingly adjourn at a quarter to four.

HAYTI.

Visit of Admiral Poor to Port au Prince—The Provisional Government Informed of the United States Protectorate of St. Domingo—Help Going to Cabral from Jamaica.

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 18, 1870.

Rear Admiral C. H. Poor, commanding the United States North Atlantic squadron, entered our harbor on the 9th of February aboard of the United States flag ship Severn, accompanied by the United States iron-clad Dictator. He at once sought and obtained an interview with the Provisional Government of Hayti, and gave its members to understand that he was instructed by the government of the United States to say "that negotiations are now pending between the American and Dominican republics, and that his government having good reason to suppose, since the fall of Salnave, the actual authorities were not at all favorable to the policy of annexing or ceding any portion of the island to the United States, and presumed, therefore, that the provisional government of Hayti would be disposed to aid Cabral by sending him arms, ammunition and money to fight against Baez, and prevent the consummation of the negotiations that the United States are now carrying on with the latter chieftain—he (the Admiral) had, therefore, authority to say that any aid given to Cabral would be considered as an act of hostility to the United States, and would provoke hostilities in return; for the United States government was determined to use all its power to prevent any aid being given to Cabral, and he had come down in those waters with sufficient force to carry this determination into execution, so far as transportation by vessels was concerned, and he would do so, whether this succor was carried to Cabral under the Haytien or any other flag." This menace has given great offence to the Haytiens, who claim that the United States has no tangible evidence that any aid whatever had been or would be sent under the Haytien flag to Cabral; whereas it has evidence that a vessel bearing the English flag had left Kingston, Jamaica, with arms and ammunition for Cabral. Rumor says that the Haytien Consul at Kingston was interested in expediting that vessel. This, however, is not proven; but it is clear that the British authorities at Jamaica have allowed a vessel to clear from their Custom House with arms, &c., for the Dominican insurgents.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Republican General Committee.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last night at their rooms, in Washington street, Mr. George C. Bennett in the chair. The Twelfth ward squabble was, on motion of Mr. Morton, referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. G. F. WILLEY offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Republican General Committee of Kings county cordially sympathise with the Cubans in their efforts to establish a free government in the island of Cuba, abolishing slavery and guaranteeing equal rights to all; and inasmuch as the war is conducted by the Spaniards with remorseless cruelty, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, every consideration of common humanity calls for a recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be respectfully requested to urge the adoption of measures extending belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic General Committee met last night at their rooms, No. 9 Court street, Mayor Kalbfleisch presiding.

Mr. FURY moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the members of the Legislature from Kings county with a view to framing a city charter. Lengthy speeches were made by Judge Troy, ex-Alderman Tiernan, Hugh McLaughlin and others, in regard to the various commissions. Some advocated the elections, while others thought appointments better. Finally a committee of conference composed of Mr. Lober, Mr. McLaughlin and Demas Barns were appointed to meet with a delegation of the members of the Legislature. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday next, when the committee will report.

EUROPE.

The Austrian Imperial Ball and American Presentations.

Napoleon on the Ice and M. Ollivier on Reform.

The Cunard mail steamship Russia, Captain Cooke, from Liverpool the 19th and Queenstown the 20th of February, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing our special European correspondence and a mail report in detail of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing from England.

As far as the eye could reach from the pilots' watch tower at Schwinemunde the surface of the Baltic was covered with a smooth crust of ice, which afforded an excellent skating field. Some of the most daring skaters ventured to cross from Heringsdorf to Schwinemunde, a distance of several English miles.

Vienna letters, in their account of the first court ball of the season after the return of the Empress of Austria from Rome, state that before the entertainment commenced the wives of the American and Brazilian Ministers, Mr. Jay and the Chevalier Varnhagen, were presented to their Majesties in a private audience. Among the subsequent presentations in the diplomatic circle were Mrs. Chapman, née Jay; Miss Jay and Mr. Delaplaine, Secretary of the American Legation.

A telegram from Sweden announces that the Diet adopted the proposal of the Committee on the Constitution, to grant to Christian dissenters and Jews the right of sitting in the legislative chambers and occupying any public functions, with the exception of those of minister.

A Madrid telegram of the 18th of February reports:—

In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of the Colonies read a bill to abolish the differential duties on flags for Cuba and Porto Rico, and assimilating the commerce carried on by Spanish vessels with those places to the coasting trade. The dues on the exportation of sugar are maintained until July 1, 1875, at which date the introduction of that article into Spain will be free of all charge. Those on tobaccoes are to remain the same until further orders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Property Tax—Shipwreck—Mr. Disraeli's Health.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Whalley made an attempt to extract a promise from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abate, at the expense of the property tax, the most objectionable part of the income tax, namely, that which falls on precarious incomes, but Mr. Lowe declined to make a premature statement of his intentions.

The Irish political prisoners who lately returned from Australia have left London for Dublin. They were attended to the Euston Railway station by a vast crowd.

A Dingle, Ireland, correspondent says that a boat with the inscription "Ansel, N. B.," on the stern, was picked up at the northeast side of Smerwick harbor. It is supposed to be the boat in which the captain and ten of the crew of the Ansel took refuge at the foundering of the vessel off Cape Clear.

The *British Medical Journal* announces that Mr. Disraeli, who had been suffering from influenza, is convalescent.

Mr. Callan, M. P. for Dundalk, was fined a guinea and costs for assaulting a clergyman and coachman.

FRANCE.

The Pascal-Newton Forgeries—Napoleon on the Ice—Freedom of the Press.

In Paris the trial of Lucas Vrain, the forger of the Pascal-Newton correspondence, was still going on, and the investigations show an amount of credulity on the part of M. Chasles, and even of the Academy itself, by no means creditable to that learned body.

The French journals are not disposed to pass over the case of M. de Puy Parlier, who was imprisoned in a lunatic asylum on the certificate of two doctors said to be in the pay of his wife, with whom he was on bad terms. The *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel*, as well as the *Gaulois*, have taken the matter up, and call loudly for the interference of the government.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by General de Castelnau, drove in a coupé to the Cercle des Patineurs, Bois de Boulogne, where his Majesty skated for nearly an hour.

The Paris journals of the 19th of February continue to discuss the question of dissolving the present legislative body, as not "fairly representing the opinions of the country, in consequence of the system which had been acted on at the time of the elections of official candidates."

Premier Ollivier's Reforms.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following report to the Emperor from the Minister of Justice:—

SIRE—It is of importance to efface from our legislation the vestiges of our discords and civil contentions. With that object we propose to your Majesty the abrogation of the decree of the 12th December, 1851, concerning individuals guilty of having belonged to secret societies. It does not appear to us admissible that in a time of tranquillity, and under a liberal *regime* the government should reserve to itself the faculty of transporting to Cayenne or Algeria, as a measure of general safety, citizens condemned to a few months' imprisonment for having been members of such an association. In consequence we have the honor to propose for your Majesty's approval the following bill:—

Sole Article.—Is abolished the decree of the 12th December, 1851.

I have the honor, Sire, to be, with the most profound respect, your devoted servant,

EMILE OLLIVIER.

The Emperor's signature is affixed in token of assent.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

Loss Fifty-five Thousand Dollars.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the premises of S. M. Meyenberg, dealer in hair nets, on the third floor of 343 Broadway. Mr. Meyenberg's stock was almost entirely destroyed, involving a loss of from $15,000 to $20,000, exclusive of machinery. Meyenberg's insurance is in:—

Pacific Ins. Co.	$4,000	Market Ins. Co.	$3,000
Lafayette Ins. Co.	3,000	Hope Ins. Co	1,500
Total			$11,500

The stock of L. H. Mendelbaum & Co., on the same floor, front, consisting of ladies' furnishing goods, was damaged between $20,000 and $30,000. The firm is insured as follows:—

Grocers'	$2,000	Relief	$2,000
Phenix	3,000	Yonkers and New York	2,500
Jefferson	2,500	Bowery (New York)	4,000
Narragansett	3,000	Commercial	5,000
Excelsior	2,500	Greenwich	4,000
International	2,000	Williamsburg City	5,000
Park	2,500	St. Nicholas	2,500
Mechanics and Traders'	1,000		
Total			$40,500

The second floor, occupied by Ridgely & Co., importers of lace curtains, &c., was damaged about $2,000 by water, and about $2,000 loss was sustained on the building.

NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS SOCIABLE.

A coterie of fun-loving fellows from about the Seventeenth ward formed themselves last December into an association bearing the above abrupt title. The originators are friends of Senator Creamer, who propose to nominate him for next Mayor. Last evening these festive politicians gave a masquerade and civic sociable at Irving Hall, which was attended by about 3,000 people, who danced to the melodies produced by forty-five instruments. The throng presented a gay and frolicksome appearance from the burlesque costumes dispersed in its whirling maze. The president, Mr. Hartman, got himself up as a blubbering schoolboy; Mr. P. J. Hamburg as Don Quixote; Peter W. Maguire, "Hotel Proprietor;" Charles Cutler, "Clown;" John J. Farrell, Irish Count; George F. Langbein, Dutch Cavalier; James McKierer, "Knight of Gwynn;" John Kelly, "Yankee Schoolmaster;" Morris W. Shannon, "Chinese;" T. J. McCartie, "English Barrister;" Bernard Reilly, "Big Indian;" Wm. Hannagan, "Printer's Devil;" Thomas Sosanaw, "Prince Arthur," with nose; H. Cummins, "French Bullfrog;" John Nugent, "Lord Chief Justice;" James Donohue, "Friar;" John Greene, "Fenian;" Isaac J. Drake, "Monte Cristo;" W. Bracken, "Hamlet," with the hair off; Michael Cuddy, "Imported American;" Jeff Emerson, "Bold Butcher Boy;" Colonel Georgi, "General Boum;" John Hefferman, "Friar;" Michael O'Neill in the the Irish bull of a "good natured bear;" John P. Morris scowled around as "Iago," and Peter Flynn in the disguise of a nobleman, being drunk as a lord. Fun, frolic and vigorous dancing was kept up to an early hour this morning when the revellers dispersed after an evening of side-splitting enjoyment.

THE MERKLE TRAGEDY STILL A MYSTERY.

Coroner Keenan yesterday concluded the investigation in the case of John Merkle, who was fatally beaten on the night of the 1st ult., by unknown parties, in Tenth avenue. The evidence taken failed to dispel the mystery surrounding the case or to criminate the accused parties. The Coroner charged the jury, who returned a verdict that "John Merkle, the deceased, came to his death by injuries at the hands of some persons unknown, on the 1st day of February, 1870, opposite No. 230 Tenth avenue. The prisoners were then discharged. The papers in the case are to be submitted to the District Attorney for such future action as may be deemed necessary.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

How Gould, Fisk, Corbin & Co. Conspired to Bull Gold.

Cunning Effort to Make the Government a Participant in the Movement.

The Majority Acquit the President of all Knowledge of the Plot.

Complaint of the Minority that President Grant and the Ladies of His Family Were Not Summoned to Give Evidence.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

Mr. Garfield, chairman, presented the following report:—

The Committee on Banking and Currency having been directed by a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed December 13, 1869, to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations of gold in the city of New York from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869, beg leave to submit the following report:—

In obedience to the order of the House the committee resolved to examine the following topics in the order named:—

First—The Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Bank, their history, the character of their ordinary operations and their relations to the gold panic of September.

Second—The alleged conspiracy of September to raise the price of gold, the persons engaged in it and the instrumentalities made use of.

Third—Whether any officers of the national government were directly or indirectly engaged in the alleged conspiracy.

The peculiar character of the operations to be investigated and the secrecy with which they were carried on made it difficult for the committee to find the clue to many transactions a knowledge of which was essential to a full understanding of the subject, and the large number of persons engaged in the movement and the reluctance of many of them to disclose their own transactions have protracted the investigation and swelled the volume of testimony to an extent which the committee regret but could not reasonably avoid. In narrating the facts developed by the investigation the committee have used the language of the witnesses themselves wherever it could conveniently be done, and have in the main followed the chronological order of events. The history of the gold panic will itself include all the topics above named and they need not, therefore, be treated separately. In order to exhibit the full history it will be necessary to review briefly the movements of gold for a year previous to September.

On the 1st of September, 1868, the price of gold was 145. During the autumn and winter it continued to decline, interrupted only by occasional fluctuations, till in March, 1869, it touched 130¾ (its lowest point for three years) and continued near that rate until the middle of April, the earliest period to which the evidence taken by the committee refers. At that time Mr. Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railroad Company, bought seven millions of gold and put up the price from 132 to 140. (Testimony, p. 2.) Other brokers followed his example, and by the 20th of May had put up the price to 144¾, from which point, in spite of speculation, it continued to decline, and on the last day of July stood at 136.

The first indications of a concerted movement on the part of those who were prominent in the panic of September was an effort to secure the appointment of some person who should be subservient to their schemes as Assistant Treasurer at New York in place of Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, who resigned in the month of June. In this effort Mr. Gould and Mr. A. R. Corbin appear to have been closely and intimately connected. If the testimony of the witnesses is to be believed Mr. Corbin suggested the name of his step-son-in-law, Robert B. Catherwood, and Mr. Gould joined in the suggestion. This led to an interview with Catherwood, the object of which is disclosed in his own testimony, as follows:—

I went the next day to have a conversation with Mr. Gould and Mr. Corbin, and I found that the remark was simply this:—"That the parties could operate in a legitimate way and make a great deal of money, and that all could be benefited by it in a legitimate manner." * * * I satisfied myself I could not fill the bill." And again (page 16), "Mr. Gould, Mr. Corbin, myself and some other associates had an understanding that we would go into some operations, such as the purchase of gold, stocks, &c., and that we would share and share alike." And (page 17), "I declined to go into this Sub-treasury business."

On what ground Mr. Catherwood declined to be a candidate does not appear. The parties next turned their attention to General Butterfield, and both before and after his appointment claimed to be his supporters. Gould and Catherwood testify that Corbin claimed to have secured the appointment, though Corbin swears that he made no recommendation in the case. General Butterfield was appointed Assistant Treasurer and entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st of July. It is, however, proper to state that the committee have no evidence that Catherwood's name was ever proposed to the President or Secretary as a candidate for the position, nor that General Butterfield was in any way cognizant of the corrupt schemes which led the conspirators to desire his appointment, nor that their recommendation had any weight in securing it. In addition to these efforts the conspirators resolved to discover, if possible, the purpose of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to sales of gold. The first attempt in this direction, as exhibited in the evidence, was made on the 15th of June, when the President was on board one of Messrs. Fisk & Gould's Fall River steamers on his way to Boston. At nine o'clock in the evening supper was served on board, and the presence at the table of such men as Cyrus W. Field, with several leading citizens of New York and Boston, was sufficient to prevent any suspicion that this occasion was to be used for the benefit of private speculation; but the testimony of Fisk and Gould indicate clearly the purpose they had in view. Mr. Fisk says (page 15):—

On our passage over to Boston with General Grant we endeavored to ascertain what his position in regard to the finances was. We went down to supper about nine o'clock, intending while we were there to have this matter pretty thoroughly talked up, and if possible to relieve him from any idea of putting the price of gold down.

Mr. Gould's account is as follows:—

At this supper the question came up about the state of the country, crops, prospects ahead, &c. The President was a listener, the other gentlemen were discussing. Some were in favor of Mr. Boutwell selling gold and some opposed to it. After they had all interchanged their views some one asked the President what his view was. He remarked that he thought there was a certain amount of fictitiousness about the prosperity of the country, and that the bubble might as well be tapped in one way as another. We supposed from that conversation that the President was a contractionist. * * * His remark struck us like a wet blanket.

It appears that these skilfully continued efforts elicited from the President only one remark, and this opened a gloomy prospect for the speculators, for Mr. Gould testifies that early next morning he was at the telegraph office and found there one of his associates telegraphing to New York to sell out his stock. Upon their return to New York, Fisk and Gould determined to bring a great pressure upon the administration to prevent, if possible, a further decline of gold, which would seriously interfere with their purposes of speculation. This was to be effected by facts and arguments presented in the name of the country and its business interests, and a financial theory was agreed upon which on its face would appear favorable to the business interests of the country, and enlist in its support many patriotic citizens; but would, if adopted, incidentally enable the conspirators to make their speculation eminently successful. That theory was that the business interests of the country required an advance in the price of gold, that in order to move the fall crop and secure the foreign market for our grain it was necessary that gold should be put up to 145. According to Mr. Gould this theory for the benefit of American trade and commerce was suggested to James McHenry, a prominent English financier, who furnished Mr. Gould the data with which to advocate it. This theory is exhibited very fully in the testimony of Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk. The chosen instrument through whom these views were to be laid before the President was Mr. Corbin, who soon became a willing convert to the theory. The previous purchase and carrying of two millions of United States bonds by Mr. Gould for Corbin's profit may have aided in his conversion. (Pages 88 to 92.) "Mr. Corbin is a very shrewd old gentleman, much more farseeing than the newspapers give him credit for. He saw at a glance the whole case and said that he thought it was the true platform to stand on that whatever the government could do legitimately and fairly to facilitate the exportation of breadstuffs and procure good prices for the products of the West they ought to do."

Having thus secured a happy concord of purpose to put up the price of gold for the public good the next step was to press their views upon the President. Concerning this purpose Mr. Corbin testifies as follows:—"Having a natural desire for the success, the first year at least, of the administration of my wife's brother, I improved every opportunity to impress upon him what I thought was a vital hint, and that was to let the farmers and mechanics and manufacturers have good prices for their productions."

And Mr. Gould testifies (page 39):—

Corbin was anxious that I should see the President and communicate to him my view of the subject. Being connected in my railroad business with the matter of transportation, and knowing the views of those managing the other trunk lines, he thought that I knew the substance of the contracted views of these people, and he was anxious that I should see the President and talk with him, and he made an appointment with me to do so. I went to the President.

It appears from the testimony that in these interviews secured by Corbin great care was taken to urge the patriotic side of the question and the great business interests of the country. Still Mr. Corbin says that the President engaged in their conversations with reluctance, and the moment any allusion was made to the future policy of the government he became very reticent, and on one occasion reprimanded a servant for allowing Mr. Gould such ready access. In pursuance of this system of espionage Mr. Fisk, hearing that the President had gone to Newport, followed him. He says in his evidence:—

General Grant started to go to Newport. I then went down to see him. I had seen him before, but not feeling as thoroughly acquainted as I desired to (for this purpose I took a letter of introduction from Mr. Gould, in which it was written that there were three hundred sailing vessels on the Mediterranean from the Black Sea with grain to supply the Liverpool market. Gold was then about thirty-four. If it continued at that point we had very little chance of carrying forward the crop during the fall. I knew that we felt very nervous about it. I talked with General Grant on the subject, and endeavored as far as I could to convince him that his policy was one that would bring destruction on us all.

This visit of Mr. Fisk brought no comfort to him or his associates. On his return he found that Gould had gone in with two brokers, W. S. Woodward and Arthur Kimber, and bought a large amount of gold, but had not been able greatly to advance the price. The visit of Mr. Fisk to Newport and the interviews with the President which Mr. Corbin had secured for Gould seem thus far to have failed to secure any promising prospect of a rise in gold, and Gould was still unable to induce Fisk to co-operate in his purchases. A new scheme was started. If by any means they could make the people believe that the Treasury would not sell gold for a month or two, this belief would be almost as valuable to them as though it were true. They therefore sought by a stratagem to make an impression to that effect on the public mind through the press, and in this they came near being successful, as will presently appear. On the 5th of August Mr. John Bigelow, editor of the New York *Times*, had an interview with the President, during which the financial condition and prospects of the country were discussed. The statements in two editorial articles, which appeared in the *Times* of August 6 and 7, were understood to represent the President's views if they were not directly inspired by him.

On the 19th of August the President again passed through New York, and immediately thereafter the conspirators sought to use the columns of the *Times* for the publication of an article which should appear to be a semi-official declaration of the financial policy of the administration, but which should have the effect to raise the price of gold and thus aid their speculation. At the suggestion of Jay Gould, Mr. Corbin, on the 23d day of August, had completed an article (the manuscript text of which in his own handwriting is in possession of the committee) in which it was declared to be the policy of the administration to advance the price of gold, and in which the transportation theory of Gould and Fisk was strongly advocated. This article was headed "Grant's Financial Policy." It was agreed that it should be published as a leading editorial, for only in that form could the purposes of its authors be accomplished. This delicate business was to be managed by Mr. Gould, and, lest his personal application to the editor of the *Times* should carry with it a flavor of Wall street, he secured the services of Mr. James McHenry, a prominent English capitalist and personal friend of Mr. Bigelow, who called at the *Times* office and presented the article as the expression of a person in the intimate confidence of the President, and whose utterances were the faithful pictures of the President's mind. The article was put in type, and double leaded for a leading editorial, but on reading it over suspicions were aroused, and the financial editor, Mr. Norvell, was sent for. He testified:—"Not knowing where the article came from, yet, from whatever source it originated, I suspected there might be, from the statements of the last paragraph, a sinister purpose to bull gold, so the double leads were taken out, the tail of the article stricken off and the article as it appears published on the 25th; the intention, I have no doubt, was that it should appear just as much semi-officially as the other article of the 6th of August, which Mr. Bigelow himself wrote after his interview with the President." The article as it was written, and the amended article as published, appear in parallel columns in Mr. Norvell's testimony. A comparison of the doctrines of the two will show how cunning was the fraud attempted.

On the 30th of August Mr. Gould addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the manifest purpose of drawing out a denial or admission that the article in the *Times* correctly reflected the intended financial policy of the administration for the next three or four months. This letter is made a part of Mr. Boutwell's testimony. The brief and formal reply of the Secretary gave Gould no clue to the purposes of the government. About the 1st of September, and just before leaving New York, the President wrote a letter to Secretary Boutwell, who was then at his home in Massachusetts, in which the President spoke of the financial condition of the country, and suggested that it would not be wise to sell gold in such large amounts as to force down the price while the crops were moving, as it might thus embarrass the West. This letter was received by the Secretary on the 14th of September, and though it gave him no order, but left the whole subject to his discretion, yet he concluded not to sell so large an amount during September as he had done in the preceding months and telegraphed the Assistant Secretary at Washington not to sell any gold in addition to the amount required for the sinking fund. Whether the conspirators obtained any knowledge of this letter and telegram the committee have been unable to determine, but on the 3d and 4th of September gold again commenced to rise rapidly, and on the 6th touched 137½. All this time Gould and his different associates continued to make large purchases. But as Fisk well said, "the whole country was against them," and one after another of Gould's associates became alarmed. W. S. Woodward testifies that he bought far more than he intended to, and that he got Gould to take all but four millions off his hands. Other brokers felt the same alarm. It was evident that the movement was wholly artificial. The confidence in United States bonds increased in Europe every day. The prospects for abundant crops were flattering. In spite of many forced operations the export of specie was unusually light. Gold came pressing in from all quarters, and even commenced to return from Europe. Jay Gould himself testified (page 18):—

I did not want to buy so much gold, but I had to buy or else back down and show the white feather. * * * I was forced into it by the bears selling out. They were bound to put it down. I got into the contest and all those other fellows deserted me as rats do a ship. Kimber sold out at 137. Hoguet short of it and went up.

In Mr. Gould's efforts to force up the price of gold he seems to have left no means untried to open every avenue of information and to buy or conciliate all possible influence and aid. He placed General Butterfield under obligations to him by a private loan and by inviting him to join, buying a controlling share of the stock of the Tenth National Bank; and he swears, though General Butterfield denies it, that he bought and carried during August and September, on the General's order and for his profit, $1,500,000 of gold. To secure the more earnest aid of Corbin and his pretended knowledge of the views and purposes of the President he bought in his lots and carried for Corbin one and a half millions of gold. This is admitted by Mr. Corbin, and the memorandum of the purchase, dated September 2, is a part of the evidence. On the 6th of September Corbin received from Gould $25,000, the profits which had accrued in one week on the smaller of the two lots. These purchases were made by Gould without margins or security. In addition to the influences thus obtained by purchase, he pretended that the President had become a convert to his theory of putting up the price of gold to aid the business of the country, and he had heard the President tell Corbin that he (the President) had countermanded Boutwell's order to sell gold during the month of September. Corbin swears that he never heard the President make such a statement, and Mr. Boutwell testifies that the President gave no order on the subject. Such was the means employed to secure influence in his efforts to depreciate the currency of the country. With all the purchases which he had made up to the middle of September he had not been able to hold the price above 135 and supported by his old associates his situation grew desperate and he once more invited Fisk to join him. Fisk replied that the skies did not look bright, that the tendency of gold was downward; that everybody was opposed to an upward movement, and that if they should buy much the Treasury would sell. It would appear that nothing but the scent of corruption could sharpen the appetite of Fisk for the game which his leader was pursuing. His own testimony on this point exhibits his singular depravity and the kind of influence which could move him to act in opposition to his own judgment. He was told that Corbin had enlisted the interest of persons high in authority, that the President, Mrs. Grant, General Porter and General Butterfield were corruptly interested in the movement, and that the Secretary had been forbidden to sell gold. Though these declarations were evidently false, as the evidence abundantly shows, yet the compounded villany presented by Gould and Corbin was too tempting a bait for Fisk to resist. He joined the movement at once and brought to its aid all the force of his magnetic and audacious enthusiasm. The malign influence which Cataline wielded over the reckless and abandoned youth of Rome finds a fitting parallel in the power which Fisk carried into Wall street, when, followed by the Thugs of Erie and the debauchees of the Opera House, he swept into the Gold Room and defied both street and the Treasury. Indeed, the whole gold movement is not an unworthy copy of that great conspiracy to lay Rome in ashes and deluge the streets in blood for the purpose of enriching those who were to apply the torch and wield the dagger.

With the great revenues of the Erie Railroad Company at their command, and having converted the Tenth National Bank into a manufactory of certified checks to be used as cash at their pleasure, they terrified all opponents by the gigantic power of their combination, and amazed and dazzled the dissolute gamblers of Wall street by declaring that they had in league with them the chief officers of the national government. On this point Mr. Hodgkinson testified (page 44):—

When they had purchased a large amount of gold, probably thirty or forty millions, they began to circulate the rumor—or at all events the rumor was set afloat—that the parties who were manipulating gold had in league with them pretty much everybody in authority in the United States, beginning with President Grant and ending with the doorkeepers in Congress. The President was reported as having a large interest, as well as every member of his Cabinet, especially the Secretary of the Treasury; also a large number of the members of Congress. There is no doubt but that these stories were set

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The President returned from Pennsylvania to Washington on Thursday, the 23d, and that evening had a consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the condition of the gold market. The testimony of Mr. Boutwell shows that both the President and himself concurred in the opinion that they should if possible avoid any interference on the part of the government in a contest where both parties were struggling for private gain, but both agreed that if the price of gold should be forced still higher so as to threaten a general financial panic it would be their duty to interfere and protect the business interests of the country. The next morning the price advanced rapidly, and telegrams poured into Washington from all parts of the country exhibiting the general alarm, and urging the government to interfere and if possible prevent a financial crash. Soon after eleven the Secretary called at the Executive mansion. Concerning that visit Mr. Boutwell says the President expressed the opinion immediately that we ought to sell five millions. I expressed the opinion that we should sell three millions, which I thought would be sufficient for the purpose. I returned almost immediately, without saying to him whether I would order the sale of five millions or of three millions or of any other sum, except that it was agreed upon that gold should be sold. While going back to my office I came to the conclusion that I would advertise the sale of four millions, and immediately upon my return to my office I dictated a despatch, which was copied by Mr. Bartlett, my short hand writer, directing General Butterfield to give notice that he would sell $4,000,000 of gold and buy $4,000,000 of bonds. The message was not in cypher and there was no attempt to keep it secret. It was duplicated and a copy sent over each of the rival lines. The one sent by the Western Union line was dated at the Treasury, forty-two minutes past eleven, Washington time, and reached General Butterfield ten minutes past twelve, New York time. That sent over the Franklin line was dated at the Treasury forty-five minutes past eleven, and was delivered to General Butterfield at five minutes past twelve New York time. The actual time occupied in transmitting the despatch from the Secretary to General Butterfield, including messenger travel at each end of the line, was eight minutes, the same over each line; but in the branch office of the Western Union Company, Washington, there was a delay of eight minutes before the operator could get control of the wire. The committee, after careful examination, found no evidence that any officers or employés of either company were unfaithful to their duty in regard to this despatch. Its contents may have been heard in some of the telegraphic offices in New York by outside experts standing near the instruments, and thus the news may have been known in the Gold Room in advance of its publication; but the evidence on that point is not conclusive. A few minutes before noon, when the excitement in the Gold Room had risen to a tempest, James offered to sell one million at 162; then another million at 161, and then five millions more at 160, and the market broke. About ten minutes afterwards the news came that the Treasury would sell, and the break was complete. Within the space of fifteen minutes the price fell from 160 to 133, and, in the language of a witness, half of Wall street was involved in ruin. It was not without difficulty that the conspirators escaped from the fury of their victims, and took refuge in the up town stronghold—the office of the Erie Railroad. During Thursday and Friday they had sold out at high rates a large part of the gold they had previously purchased, and had made many private settlements at rates ruinous to their victims. They at once repudiated all their purchases made through Belden and his brokers, amounting to seventy millions, and it is evident that either before or after the fact they had bought Belden's consent to this villany. The Gold Clearing House, with its almost unlimited facilities for settling the accounts of gold gamblers, was suffocated under the crushing weight of its transactions and its doors were closed.

Whatever may have been the final pecuniary result to the conspirators it is evident that on that day Mr. Fisk, at least, supposed that they had suffered enormous losses. He called on Corbin and overwhelmed him with threats and denunciations. In his evidence concerning this interview he says:—

I knew that somebody had run a saw right into us, and said I, "This whole —— thing has turned out just as I told you it would." I consider the whole party a pack of cowards, and I expected that when we came to clear our hands they would sock it right into us. I said to him, "I don't know whether you have lied or not, and I don't know what ought to be done with you." He was on one side of the table weeping and wailing and I was gnashing my teeth.

Gould seemed to have hope that Corbin might still be of some service by going to Washington and representing to the President that the effect of the disaster on all parties might be mitigated by suspending the government's order to sell gold. Fisk joined this proposal with but little hope, and said in regard to Corbin's going, "I thought that the further off he was the happier I should be." Two days before this Corbin had written to the President, denying, in the most positive terms, that he had any interest direct or indirect in the gold movement, and ventured to go to Washington on Saturday or Saturday night, and on Sunday attempted to talk with the President on the subject. According to his own testimony and also that of General Porter the President cut him short with the remark that that subject was closed up. Corbin pursued the attempt no further, and that night returned to New York. The fact that they received no despatch on Sunday, and that the next morning further sales of government gold were ordered showed Fisk and Gould that Corbin's mission had failed. He made no report, and the three conspirators never met again. Fisk says of this mission of Corbin's:—"Matters took such a turn that it was no use. It was each man drag out his own corpse."

On Monday, the 27th, Fisk and Gould tried another method of saving what they could from the ruins of Friday. To answer the demand for settlement made by scores of victims they obtained from some of the courts of New York city in a single day twelve injunctions and judicial orders, which placed the Gold Clearing House in the hands of a receiver, restrained its officers from making settlements except on the order of the courts, restrained the officers of the Gold Exchange from enforcing against the conspirators their rules and compel settlements among its members.

The committee do not consider it necessary to follow the history of the settlements further.

In reviewing the whole subject the committee submit the following conclusions:—

First.—The Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Bank are creatures of this country and this decade alone. All their operations are founded on the difference between the prices of gold and of paper money. All the foreign trade of the country, and indeed all transactions where the commodity is purchased in one currency and sold in another, requires a purchase, loan or sale of gold to complete the transaction. To meet this legitimate necessity of business these institutions were organized in 1862–'3, but soon became the instruments of reckless speculation. The prominent bankers and merchants who testified before the committee were nearly unanimous in the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for the existence of these institutions, that they were the source of measureless evils and ought to be destroyed. The testimony of William E. Dodge, Sr., expresses the opinion of the committee and of many witnesses. He says in regard to the Gold Room:—"My opinion is that without that organization it would have been utterly impossible to get up the panic; in the open market no such excitement can occur; in the Gold Room gold, or rather the ownership of gold, changes hands at fictitious values; men of almost no capital buy and sell gold, which they do not in reality possess, merely for the purpose of speculation; there is no legitimate business about it, and the commerce of the country is obliged to make settlements at the current rate of gold, according to the fictitious prices established by those gamblers; unscrupulous and irresponsible men, without a hundred dollars in the world, either in gold or currency, buy and sell to the extent of millions at fictitious prices, and every merchant in the United States is at their mercy. The legitimate gold transactions are very large, but they bear no kind of proportion to the amount that changes hands in the Gold Room solely as a matter of speculation. On a return to specie payments there would be no necessity for a gold room or gold exchange bank in the regular course of commerce—not the least in the world. It might exist for a time as a mere gambling house—nothing else. Take the Gold Room out of the way, and the commerce in gold will regulate itself. I look upon the whole thing as a gambling operation. Such transactions ought to be placed entirely outside the pale of commerce. The law ought to treat it as gambling, for that is what it is; gambling in the very life blood of the nation—in the currency of the country, in which every person throughout the land is interested." It is proper to add that the testimony of Mr. Hodgskin gives the strongest points that have been presented in favor of these institutions.

Second.—The gold conspiracy has already been so fully exhibited that but little more can be said. It is evident that the tendency of gold was downward and that the movement of the conspirators was wholly artificial and unnatural, and that its effects were most disastrous to the legitimate business of the country. It dealt a heavy blow to our credit abroad by shaking the faith of foreign capitalists in the stability of our trade and the honesty of our people. At home its effects extended far beyond the circle of those who participated in it. One misfortune created another, and hundreds of firms engaged in legitimate business were wholly ruined or severely crippled. Importers of foreign goods were for many days at the mercy of the gamblers and suffered heavy losses. For many days the business of the whole country was paralyzed, a vast volume of currency was drawn from the great channels of industry, and held in the grasp of the conspirators. Hundreds of active, ambitious men were lured from the honest pursuit of wealth by the delusive vision of sudden fortune. The effects of the panic are thus stated by Mr. George Opdyke:—"It produced an impression upon the mercantile and financial mind, not only in this country, but all over the world, that we here are a set of gamblers, and that it is not safe to enter into any contracts with us when it is possible for a small combination of speculators to monopolize one branch of our currency, the coin, which performs its functions now as well as it did before the suspension of specie payments, so far as our foreign trade is concerned. The shock was so universal, not only in America, but abroad, that our railroad and other securities, which before that had been selling very freely on the Continent, especially in Germany and Holland, have since found but little market abroad."

The foundations of business morality were broken, and the numerous defalcations that followed are closely traceable to the mad spirit engendered by speculation. But however strongly we may condemn the conspirators themselves, we cannot lose sight of those causes which lie behind the actors themselves and spring from our financial condition. The conspiracy and its baneful consequences must be set down as one of the items in the great bill of costs which the nation is paying for the support of its present machinery. For all purposes of internal trade gold is not money, but an article of merchandise; but for all purposes of foreign commerce it is only currency. So long as we have two standards of value, recognized by law, which may be made to vary in respect to each other by artificial means, so long will speculation in the price of gold offer

employed in its transportation eastward and its exportation increased—nevertheless those who worked this theory did it for their own aggrandizement. No more politic plan could be devised for momentary gain. No more dangerous scheme was ever invented for the injury of the farmers or people if we look to the end—to the bursting of the bubble and its reaction. It is an axiom that the cost of all such fluctuations is ultimately paid for by the consumer of products.

Whatever may be its merit as a theory for transient and designing purposes it is certain that it allured and deluded the President of the United States for a time. However much this theory may have influenced the Executive in his peculiar course, and in giving the interviews and directions about gold sales hereafter apparent, it is equally sure that the origin of this conspiracy to raise the price of gold had in it a sinister and selfish object. Whether that object was fully accomplished or not we do not care to know. We are investigating causes only. But while this theory seems to have been the rationale or hinge on which this gold speculation turned it is also true that the egg of this conspiracy was laid further back. It was hatched as early as the month of May or June. If Catherwood tells the truth the confederates were Corbin, Catherwood and Gould. Who was most prominent is no matter; they are equally responsible for its inception. When Catherwood made his exit, if he is to be credited, it was that Butterfield should enter. The scheme had in it, as the first move, the appointment of a Sub-Treasurer at New York. He must be one facile to the uses of the conspiracy. How the plan was contrived Mr. Catherwood testifies. He thus gives us its basis:—"Men could operate with safety when they are acting on a certainty." Afterwards, when, developing the plot, he was asked to state more distinctly the "legitimate thing" which the "pool" was to attain, he answered, "I understood that it was buying gold and selling stocks and bonds on a certainty of the movements of the government in selling or not selling gold." In further development of the plot he even goes so far as to say that the profits of the "pool" were divided into four parts—one-fourth to Corbin, one-fourth to himself, one-fourth to Gould and one-fourth to ——, some one for whom Gould was taking care. On this point Mr. Gould was not questioned. He is therefore silent. In this, as in other matters, Mr. Corbin forgets or perverts the facts. He denied any such combination; for he denied giving any aid to General Butterfield's appointment. He swears:—"I frankly told Gould and Catherwood I could not recommend the latter." And again he says:—"I withdrew my promise to help Butterfield." He also denies any conversation with Butterfield as to Gould. He swears that he had no communications with Butterfield at all during the movement as to the gold business. While Mr. Corbin denied generally all plans as to gold fluctuations he finally, under pressure, confessed that he had not entire exemption from selfishness. He "had not attained perfection, but was struggling for it."

Notwithstanding these denials, it is certain, by a letter produced by Catherwood, and written by Corbin to him, that there was a secret design to obtain control of the office of the Sub-Treasurer of New York. It was so secret and bad that Corbin when writing used a cipher to convey it to his stepson-in-law, Catherwood. When they said "New Jersey Railroad" they meant "New York Sub-Treasury." How much reliance is to be placed on Corbin's statements will hereafter further appear. Certainly, on all matters where he is not confirmed he needs it badly. In our judgment there can be no doubt that Butterfield was selected to know the "certainty" of the government movements in the sale of gold and purchase of bonds. Catherwood testifies that he was to be pressed on the President because, first, he was a military man of fair record in the war; second, as an old friend of the President's brother-in-law, Mr. Corbin; third, because he was a friend of the President, having raised the money to pay General Grant a large advance upon the house which Corbin had originally sold to Grant upon a similar subscription. We forbear any comment upon these transactions. They are outside of our inquiry. It is enough that Butterfield succeeded.

What further was done the majority report faithfully details. We have no doubt that the Clearing House, which is a nuisance to legitimate traffic and commerce, and the Gold Exchange Bank, which was an instrument used for the certification of fabulous amounts, not represented by money, the "phantom gold" which played so conspicuous a part in the drama, are obnoxious to the sweeping criticisms of the majority report. The Clearing House gave great facilities for gambling. Seventy millions a day was its general average, and not half of it legitimate business. The minority concur with Mr. Law that they "know of no legitimate business that could not be transacted without the Gold Exchange Bank." We concur in the majority report that federal legislation in the form of taxation would be of great utility in destroying this pestiferous institution. The gambling hells of Homburg or Monaco are not more pernicious as temptations. Their evils are few compared to those inflicted upon all our country and its business by this time and labor saving machine to facilitate gold gambling.

When such a system is understood honest people outside of Wall street will not wonder that gold dashed up from forty to sixty-three and a half per cent and dropped as instantly—and thus, too, when not a dollar of coin or even gold checks changed hands. Nor will they wonder that the "longs," or those who had the gold "cornered," were not so strong but that four millions of real gold would break them, especially when it was known that the government who were to sell these four millions had eighty or ninety millions behind it.

To Mr. Gould—a man of remarkable coolness and brains—was committed the management of the practical operations.

all right; Corbin has prevailed on Grant to make it forty-five." To confirm Fisk, Corbin came out and said Mrs. Grant had an interest. Corbin said, 'You need not have the least fear.' This was in answer to me when I asked him whether the government would unload on us. I then said, 'I want to know whether what Mr. Gould has told me is true; I want to know whether you have sent the $25,000 to Washington, as he states.' He then told me he had sent it." For further confirmation of this part of the plan to rely on government help we refer to the interesting extracts marked "A," from Fisk's statement, hereafter quoted. They purport to give interviews and conversations between Fisk and Corbin, in some of which Mrs. Corbin is alleged to have taken part. She added her assurances of Executive aid to the hesitating Fisk. These interviews, if not true altogether, have some verisimilitude, as they culminate in the despatch of Corbin's letter to the President at Washington, Pa., and in a journey by this worthy couple (Mr. and Mrs. Corbin) in the night and in haste to Washington, D. C. It was not till the climax had been reached and "every man had to drag out his own corpse"—(Fisk)—that this reliance on the Executive assistance seems to have failed.

Whether Fisk fabricates these statements or not, it is certain that the "conspirators" relied on this aid to the last. Whether they had sufficient reason for such reliance we do not now consider, nor is it necessary in our view to consider at all. Nor does Corbin in his testimony expressly deny that this reliance was a part of the plan. While we are as ready to accept Fisk's statements as those of Corbin—and no more ready—we find in this matter that Corbin, the brother-in-law of the President, arranges frequent meetings for Gould with the President; that both upon the steamboats of Gould and Fisk and in Corbin's house the fullest communication takes place with the President. It appears, also, that Corbin designed to present Mrs. Grant some stocks as early as July, "only to please his sister-in-law;" and although Mr. Corbin could not see "what a little intended gift in stocks, last summer, had to do with gold fluctuations," the House and the people will not fail to see that it was not altogether an insignificant gratuity by a loving brother-in-law to please his sister-in-law. It had some little taint of selfishness, though it may be the designer was unconscious of it. Why Mr. Corbin should call in his wife to the last agonizing interview with these schemers, before they went to Washington on their pilgrimage, is as much of a mystery as the hasty despatch of letters to the distant President. The mystery is only solved on the theory that the schemers relied on government aid to the very last. We are left in the dark as to how the President learned of Corbin's gold speculations, so far as he was from the scene. We are at a loss to understand the violent appeals made by Corbin in the committee room to the Almighty against a member of Congress penetrating by questions into his designs as to the purchase of bonds, &c., for the President's household, and equally at a loss to understand why he appeals to the resolution of this House to protect him from answering questions bearing on such designs; and still more puzzled at his prevarication and evasion in not answering the following questions as to the authorship of the "Sis" letter, unless on the hypothesis that all the plotters in this selfish scheme, including Corbin himself, relied on the assistance of the administration:—

Q. Did you after that show any letter to Mr. Gould received from any member of the President's family? A. I did; yes; I should say that that is not the phraseology; I did not show him any letter, but I read to him so and so.

Q. What did you read to him? A. Well, I do not know, let me try my memory; it was a letter written to my wife, written in great distress.

By Mr. Jones—Written by whom? A. It was written by "Sis."

Q. Who? A. It was written in a hurry; an affectionate letter, written in haste.

Q. Who wrote the letter? A. I am answering as specifically as human phraseology can do it.

By Mr. Judd—Who do you mean by "Sis?" A. I am explaining.

Q. You can state the name? A. I am explaining, and cannot do it any better than I have done it.

Q. Will you answer that question? A. I will; I will not evade it, nor am I capable of evasion.

Q. Who do you mean by "Sis?" A. I mean just what I say; that was the signature to the letter; I am so agitated, and I wish the committee would notice I am a little excited, very weak and very nervous; I am perfectly broken down, and there is but a wreck left; a letter came there, as I was saying, signed "Sis;" I have no doubt about it, because that is the way in which those Western ladies write; they sit down and write a note and sign, "In haste. Sis." I never received a letter from her, and cannot swear to the handwriting of it, but have no doubt of it.

There is not a particle of doubt but that Corbin was interested, and his *rôle* was that of procuring the aid of the President for his theory. Butterfield himself frankly states to Gould "that he knew the views and policy of the government were that they would not sell any gold until after the crops were sent to the market." Who contributed to this policy unless it was Mr. Corbin? That this was the policy impressed upon the President by this pertinacious schemer is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt by the correspondence between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. The President, either from conviction of the feasibility and utility of the crop theory, or from his indifference and inattention to the designs underlying it, accepted it. He never intended that gold should go down. Gould did not expect it. In this was the realization of his plan. Unconsciously, or consciously, the President, in his letters to Mr. Boutwell, worked in unison with the conspirators.

GOLD RESERVE.

It is impossible to prevent large amounts of gold from remaining in the Treasury, especially under our present system of tariffs and public debt. It is a pertinent inquiry, therefore, which the minority desire to make:—How much gold should be retained in the Treasury as a reserve, and in what manner should the surplus be disposed of? These are among the difficult questions which arise in the administration of the Treasury Department in the present unfortunate and anomalous condition of the currency. It is important to know how the present system originated. The views and actions of the recent Secretary (Mr. McCulloch), in dealing with them are thus explained in his reports to Congress:—In his report of December, 1866, he remarked that in order to secure steadiness in the market—while business was conducted on a paper basis—there must be power in the Treasury to prevent successful combinations to bring about fluctuations for purely speculative purposes. He thought specie payments were not to be attained by an accumulation of coin in the Treasury, to be paid out at a future day in the redemption of government obligations; but rather by quickened industry, increased production and lower prices, which alone could make us a creditor and not a debtor nation.

In his report of December, 1865 (pages 48 and 49), he used the following language:—

It was and constantly has been, therefore, the aim of the Secretary so to administer the Treasury, while borrowing money and funding the temporary obligations, as to prevent a commercial crisis and to keep the business of the country as steady as was possible on the basis of an irredeemable and constantly fluctuating currency. Whether his efforts have contributed to this end or not he does not undertake to say; but the fact is unquestioned that a great war has been closed, large loans have been effected, heavy revenues have been collected and some $1,000,000,000 of temporary obligations have been paid or funded, and a great debt brought into manageable shape, not only without a financial crisis, but without any disturbance to the ordinary business of the country. To accomplish these things successfully the Secretary deemed it necessary, as has been before stated, that the Treasury should be kept constantly in a strong condition, with power to prevent the credit of the government and the great interests of the people from being placed at the mercy of adverse influences. Notwithstanding the magnitude and character of the debt, this power the Treasury has, for the last three years, possessed; and it has been the well known existence, rather than the exercise of it, which has in repeated instances saved the country from panic and disaster. The gold reserve, the maintenance of which has subjected the Secretary to constant and bitter criticism, has given a confidence to the holders of our securities at home and abroad, by the constant evidence which it exhibited of the ability of the government, without depending upon purchases in the market, to pay the interest upon the public debt, and a steadiness to trade, by preventing violating fluctuations in the convertible value of the currency, which has been a more than ample compensation to the country for any loss of interest that may have been sustained thereby. If the gold in the Treasury had been sold down to what was absolutely needed for the payment of the interest on the public debt, not only would the public credit have been endangered but the currency, and, consequently, the entire business of the country would have been constantly subject to the dangerous power of speculative combinations.

From these extracts it will appear—First, that the former Secretary kept a reserve of coin to steady business; that he regarded the loss in interest more than made up in preventing heavy losses to the country. He regarded his power to sell as indispensable to prevent combinations for fluctuations and speculations. He has also sold gold to raise currency when needed and to save the paper currency from depreciation. Whatever we may think of this immense power—lodged in the breast of the Secretary—it must be confessed that there was great freedom from speculation and panic under the policy of the late Secretary. His operations are well described in the following extract from his report of 1865:—

Similar complaint has also been made of the manner in which gold and bonds have been disposed of by what has been styled "secret sales," and yet precisely the same course has been pursued in these sales that careful and prudent men pursue who sell on their own account. The sales have been made when currency was needed, and prices were satisfactory. It was not considered wise or prudent to advise the dealers precisely when and to what amount sales were to be made (no sane man operating on his own account would have done this), but all sales of gold have been made in the open market, and of bonds by agents or the Assistant Treasurer in New York in the ordinary way, with a view of obtaining the very best prices and with the least possible disturbance of business.

From these extracts and from other passages in his reports it appears that Mr. McCulloch considered it to be the duty of the government, while it keeps in circulation a large volume of notes, which, although depreciated, are still the legal standard of value, and which the people are compelled to receive and use as "lawful money" to prevent by the use of all proper means their notes from being depreciated or kept constantly fluctuating in value by speculative influences and combinations. Mr. McCulloch thought also when gold was to be sold for the purpose of supplying the Treasury with currency or redeeming government obligations that the sales should be made in the manner adopted by business men, with the view of obtaining full current prices.

The present Secretary entertains different views of the duty of the government in regard to its circulating notes, and he has adopted a different course in the sale of gold. He thinks that the government has nothing to do with the money market, notwithstanding it has in circulation four hundred millions of irredeemable legal tender notes, the appreciation or depreciation of which affects every man's business and the value of every man's property throughout the length and breadth of the country. In this remark we may except the Pacific States and the Territories, where gold is the circulating medium. Now while we do not desire nor intend to impute improper motives to the Secretary nor to impugn his integrity, we cannot overlook the fact that it was this policy of the Secretary, and his expected adherence to it under Executive influences, that led to the combination of speculators for advancing the price of gold, or, rather to depreciate United States notes. This much the majority should have said in tracing the origin and character of the panic which it has been made the duty of this committee to investigate. This combination depreciated the property of the country to the extent of many millions of dollars. It gave a shock to business from which it has not yet recovered; it ruined hundreds of men

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who had no connection with it; it cast suspicions upon our highest officials, which is of itself a loss of credit and values to the country; it has contributed to the spread of extravagance and speculation, debauching the morals of trade while affecting all the values of industry. What the losses are, incident and consequent, upon this mode of selling gold under such combinations and circumstances the eminent merchants and others who were before us have shown—Mr. Lowe as to foreign trade, Mr. Opdyke as to domestic trade, and others as to all of our interests have spoken.

As to the policy that should be hereafter pursued in the sales of government gold, if these sales are to be continued, it is not the duty of the committee to advise. The minority are, however, of the opinion that the power to make sales should not be left to the discretion of any officer, no matter how able and honest he may be. It should be regulated by law. The temptations to an improper use of such a power may be too strong to be resisted; suspicion will still inevitably attach to its exercise. Thus the usefulness of the official will be impaired and reproach be brought upon the government.

What amount of coin should be kept in the Treasury in reserve as a preparation for unforeseen emergencies and to give steadiness to the convertible value of the legal tender issues must depend upon contingencies that cannot be anticipated. Less, however, will be required than was needed when the work of funding the floating debt was in progress. The indications are that a current reserve of $40,000,000, in addition to the amount for which gold certificates have been issued, will be ample.

The public would be glad to know in connection with this "panic" that there are no charges made or sustained against the Executive or his subordinates. They would be glad to know that all suspicions are removed which these extraordinary schemes have engendered. So far as concerns the President, the minority were even more desirous than the majority of the committee to join in a report entirely removing all doubt, even in the minds of the most prejudiced, against the Chief Executive and his family. During the examination this was our often expressed and urgent desire. We could take no partisan or other pleasure in affixing a stain or inflicting a wound upon the Chief Executive of our country. It is no agreeable office to affect the personal integrity of our common President. His reserved life and military renown and the great good will displayed toward him by the people in making him their choice does and should in some sort hedge him round about. Our respect for his office, as well as for himself and friends, leads us to forbear, without the most positive evidence, to implicate him or any of his, by charge or innuendo, in a plot to trade in or tamper with the currency, or affect, for selfish ends, the values of the people. We desire to join heartily with our colleagues in acquitting him of indifference to or acquiescence in such schemes. This being our wish and motive it might have been expected that our colleagues would have been cheerfully prompt to assist in carrying out the object; and this was their first design. After testimony had been taken showing that there was a part of the plot, a preconcerted design to influence the President in its favor after the conferences so often repeated between the President, Fisk, Gould and Corbin at the house of the last and on the steamer of the others; after the despatch of the letters by the confederates to a distant part of the land for the eye of the President and his wife; after the President had himself, as is shown by the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury, undertaken to intervene in this market of gold sales so as to keep gold up; after the President is shown to be a convert to the crop theory of the conspirators, and after the letter written by Mrs. Grant to Mrs. Corbin, which, like the letter of Corbin to the President, was destroyed; after all these sworn statements pointing to the head of the government as having some personal responsibility on this subject of gold sales, and in a matter where the chief of the conspirators was his brother-in-law, and after the testimony before us, showing the origin, progress and collapse of the scheme—it might have been expected that the committee would not dissolve without giving the Executive an opportunity of explanation. We say of explanation, but we do not say it as necessarily implying his exculpation. Nor should the majority thus insist. But explanation was called for of the different parts which he played or was made to play—it may be honestly—in a drama where his wife, his sister and that sister's husband and himself were constantly appearing as *personæ*. One word vouchsafed from the President, one statement from his wife and his sister, would have elucidated many mysteries and furnished us the opportunity of saying:—"We, the opponents of this Executive, in all fair criticism, add our tribute to confirm the partial attestation of his friends, and we do it the more cheerfully because we are bound by our relations to the administration to challenge all its acts." Was this opportunity furnished? Justice to the committee requires us to say that at first it was. It was left for the minority to suggest this, and it was unanimously agreed to. We did it with becoming respect. The record shows that Mr. Cox offered the following:—

I move that the chairman of this committee be requested, either in writing or personally, as he may choose, to confer with the President of the United States in reference to the testimony given before the committee which refers to him or his family; and that in said conference he be respectfully request of the President, after considering the matter, whether he desires to be heard before or otherwise with reference to said evidence.

Shortly afterwards, on the 4th of February, the honorable chairman, General Garfield, made the following report:—

In pursuance of the instructions of the committee I called upon the President of the United States and stated to him that in some of the testimony taken before the committee personal reference was made to himself and to some members of his family, and that the committee had authorized me to lay before him that portion of the testimony, that he might make any suggestions or statements concerning it if he chose to do so. The President desired me to express his thanks to the committee for their courtesy, and to say that he preferred not to see the testimony nor to make any suggestion or statement in reference to it during the progress of the investigation.

On the presentation of this report it was suggested that the President desired to be more formal and official in his relations with the Committee of Congress than the resolution seemed to indicate. Thereupon, believing that he would be glad to appear and afford us his explanations (as his secretary had, and as President Lincoln had to a former committee), and still anxious to hear him, so that we might all join in the justification of his personal integrity as well of his official conduct as to the gold sales, Mr. Cox, on the 4th of February, moved that he be summoned. It was suggested that we had not the power to reach the Executive in this way; that his only mode of communicating with a co-ordinate branch of the government was by message; that he might have contemplated that mode, and that our only mode of reaching him for official acts was by impeachment. Thereupon, to remove all such objections, and still feeling the necessity of hearing from the President, one of his friends on the committee, and in our judgment his wisest friend, on the motion arising on the 8th of February to summon the President, moved to amend it "by requesting" the President to appear before this committee. This vote to amend, as the record shows, was lost. There was the same result on the original resolution to summon. The committee could not have shown more respect to the President. Indeed it is our own belief that he would not have refused to appear. Even though he may have doubted our power to summon him, he might have waived his right and responded. Thus the undersigned are left for their guidance in these matters entirely to the mysterious, unexplained, conflicting and nebulous testimony which points to but does not enter the inviolable chambers of the White House.

While we accord to the committee the utmost vigilance in prosecuting their researches into the conduct of the Sub-Treasurer and the haunts of the gold gamblers and their agents in New York, we cannot accord to them the same thoroughness in the examination of officials in the city of Washington. If it be true, as Mr. A. A. Low testifies, that the conspiracy was a "weak combination of men to raise the price of gold to the injury of the common interest, basing their calculations on the policy of the government to withhold so much gold that they could manipulate the balance;" and if this policy "made speculation a matter of easy calculation," and the then committee had already shown by conversations and letters that the President had been converted to that policy, we demand to know what there is in the Executive office that we should stop short, outside of its doors, in our investigation? The majority answer:—"There is nothing to inculpate the President, and our duty does not call on us to call on him until that is done." The majority lay great stress and give great credence to Mr. Gould. He gave it as his opinion that the President was pure and had no connection with the movement. What has that to do with our investigation of "causes?" Suppose this is Mr. Gould's opinion; or suppose Mr. Fisk (as he does) gives a different opinion. We know it is a part of the plan of these shrewd operators, in matters of this quasi-political nature, where their interests are in question, to balance or divide their opinions between parties. But are these opinions, even if shared by the committee, *pro* or *con*, a reason for calling a halt when the investigation reaches the door of the White House? But even on Mr. Gould's statement we do not see why the President should not be called. Referring to what we have already recounted as to his testimony (B) as to the two letters sent to Washington, Pa., it is asked of Mr. Gould how could the "Sis letter" requiring Corbin to stop his gold speculations be a response to Corbin's letter to the President on the crop inflation theory? Mr. Gould is evidently staggered and replies, "That is a point which has occurred home." And again being questioned he is as much puzzled as the committee was to know how the President and his family at Washington, Pa., knew of such speculations; for he says, "This letter of Mrs. Grant might look as though he did not know them, though he might have learned them from newspapers or other sources." The minority also believe that it would elucidate the facts connected with what is called the "Sis" letter if the lady who wrote it and the lady who read it were permitted to explain it. The letter was destroyed. It was a delicate matter to call upon the gentler sex. We did not feel as if our function was exactly that of a court of justice, which has no "respect" for the sexes in the matter of evidence. But when the committee summoned a lady who is in the humble occupation of a telegrapher we saw no reason why, with proper regard to the wife and sister of the President, they could not, at least, be requested to give their testimony. The motion of Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, was especially guarded so as to limit the action of the committee to the "taking of their testimony" not by summoning these ladies to appear in a room of the Capitol, but by their statement taken where they chose—in their homes—and in such a way as would comport with a due deference to their sex and position.

This request, like that afterwards to summon General Dent, of the Executive Mansion, was refused. The minority were therefore without the means of thoroughly sifting such "causes" of the panic as were connected with the action of the Executive and his familiar connections. The minority do not desire to encumber their report with a rehearsal of the points which should and could have been made clear by the testimony of these witnesses whom the committee refused to summon.

The testimony of Catherwood, Corbin, Fisk and Gould, in their contradictions and confusion, is only explainable in a satisfactory way by the evidence of the rejected witnesses. To illustrate. Catherwood, if he is to be believed, says that Corbin told him there was some interest in the gold sales or purchases held by the President's family in September last. He also says that Corbin told him he had bought bonds for Mrs. Grant. Are these statements true? If not who is to contradict them? The unreliable Corbin? Or must we believe the unimpeached Catherwood? Again, Catherwood was asked whether he had reason to believe that any member of the President's household was in any way connected with the gold movement. He was going to state what Corbin told him, when he was stopped. Corbin is reliable on some points, but not on others, as it would seem. Hearsay was frequently admitted by the committee, but not on this occasion. Did not this put the committee on inquiry at the source of information? Second, as to the letter from Mrs. Grant to Mrs. Corbin, there is not the same description of it given by Gould, who saw it, and Corbin, who showed it. Mr. Gould says it was signed by Mrs. Grant's given name; Mr. Corbin says it was signed by "Sis." It contained an admonition from the President to close his (Corbin's) speculations as quick as he could. In the absence of this letter or after proof of its destruction, the committee, without indelicacy to the ladies, could have taken their testimony and perhaps made all clear as to the knowledge of the President and his family about these speculations.

This letter of Mrs. Grant (as Gould swears) was in response to Corbin's letter to the President. If so, what was Corbin's letter, that it should call for such a response? Corbin says it had no reference to his speculations; but it must have had reference to them, else no such answer would have been responsive. If so, both letters should have been produced, or on evidence of their destruction, the parties most concerned should have testified to their contents and object. Yet the committee deny us the privilege to hear such parties. Moreover, Mr. Gould thinks that Chapin took two letters to Washington, Pa.—one to the President, from Mr. Corbin, and the other to Mrs. Grant, from Mrs. Corbin. Whether this be true or not it is a matter of such doubt that the testimony of Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Corbin should have been given to dissipate or confirm the doubt. What was that other letter of Mrs. Corbin to Mrs. Grant, or was any such sent? All we know is it had reference to Corbin's gold speculations. On this we have no other answer, as the only party called is Corbin, and he is not questioned as to this particular letter; and if he were, he, as we have shown, is unreliable. The majority themselves discredit him more than they do Gould. In fact, he says nothing about a letter from himself to Mrs. Grant, sent to Washington, Pa., by Chapin. After the breakdown in gold Mr. Gould says that Corbin proposed that he and his wife should go to Washington and get the order to sell gold revoked What passed at Washington, not only between the men, but the women, is not explained. Even if Mr. Corbin is reliable it does not explain all that transpired. Yet we are forbidden to call on the parties who know most and best of this singular advent for this remarkable object. There were several dealings in stocks, and even a tender of a portion of them by Corbin to Mrs. Grant. He says that she rejected the tender; but if he is unreliable who is to solve the matter? When asked about this and similar designs Mr. Corbin flares up, appeals to Almighty God and the resolution of Congress to protect him. Did Mrs. Grant inform the President of these insidious approaches of her brother-in-law to "please her" only, but in reality to influence the President? Certainly Corbin undertook, as he swears, to deceive the President after his pretended closing of his gold transactions. What was in that letter which Corbin sent to the President about his being out of all speculations? What was his real object? What else is there in it besides his statement of it? Where is it? Mrs. Corbin had written also, enclosing the letter of her husband, saying that he had no interest in gold; what was in that letter of Mrs. Corbin? As it was connected with this far-reaching and ruinous panic, which concerned millions of innocent families in this country, we ought to know. This is denied us. Again, it was asked Corbin, "Did your wife at that time know you had made that transaction?" referring to the gold transaction of a half a million with Gould. He answers, "Only as I informed her; as Gould went out I told her; she had no knowledge of the transaction until I told her what I had done, and remarked that I hoped it would benefit her." Yet another impression was afterwards attempted to be created by Corbin, to wit, that he did not tell his wife about his gold speculations till after the breakdown. All of which is important, and Mrs. Corbin could only clear it up. Besides, there were various interviews where Mrs. Corbin was present, and especially the one so graphically, if not correctly, told by Mr. Fisk, where wringing of hands and gnashing of teeth are depicted, and Mrs. Corbin was sent for; and for this we must rely on confused and contradictory testimony, when Mrs. Corbin could at once clarify it. There is great difference also between Corbin and Fisk as to what Corbin told Fisk—or whether he told him anything—as to Mrs. Grant's interest of $25,000. A word from Mrs. Corbin might have set these facts in a truthful and consistent light, as well as for our better understanding of the "causes" as for the vindication of the parties. But this is denied to us.

We have before stated that the President himself took a special interest in the affairs of the Treasury in reference to gold sales. About the 4th of September Mr. Boutwell was in Massachusetts and the President in New York, but, however, at these points taking care of the government and its fiscal affairs. The President writes to Mr. Boutwell a letter, in which (as Mr. Boutwell swears) "he expressed an opinion that it was undesirable to force down the price of gold. He spoke of the importance of the farmers of the West being able to move their crops." Mr. Boutwell says he saw the President had "rather a strong opinion to the effect that the sale of gold in any considerable quantity might carry down the price of it, and that if the price were to fall the West would be embarrassed," &c. This letter, so important, is not produced. Indeed, the most significant correspondence is wanting in this investigation.

Now, this letter proves it to be true that the President was strongly imbued with the crop theory; he had been impressed by Corbin and Gould; all pretences that he kept them, or either of them, aloof and prevented their approach upon this topic is refuted by this letter. It was written at an opportune time to keep up gold; and whether intended or not it was directly in aid of the capital object of the conspiracy. Besides, the President's letter to his Secretary had its effect. Mr. Boutwell telegraphed to his assistant, Mr. Richardson:—"Send no order to Butterfield as to sales of gold until you hear from me." This was a limitation of the gold sales to sales for the sinking fund only for September. Mr. Boutwell swears that it was a revocation of the order to sell gold for September, confining the sales only to the sinking fund. The suggestion of the President led him, as he says, "to countermand the order," &c.

What is still more significant is a subsequent letter which Mr. Boutwell produces. This other letter was dated only a fortnight before the black Friday, to wit, 12th September. The President penned it just before he left upon his Pennsylvania trip. It is full of anxiety about gold sales. It is the same letter which Corbin had when he assured Gould of the Executive aid. He refers to the struggle of bulls and bears. He warns the Secretary that he should arrive in New York to beware of the bears. That is the meaning of it. He writes:—"I think from the lights before me I would move on without change until the present struggle is over." Mr. Boutwell swears that by moving on means to sell a million of gold on alternate weeks for the benefit of the sinking fund during the month of September. This never meant the sale of gold extra like the sale of the four millions on the 24th inst. It meant to keep up the price and not to let it drop. It suited, whether he intended it or not, the designs of the conspirators. They acted on it.

This procedure of the Executive—issuing suggestions, which operated as commands, issued under the roof of Corbin and the influence of his confederates, by him while away from the capital, in the midst of the conduct of the money metropolis, and in a line of duty for the first and only time exercised, according to Mr. Boutwell, a duty reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury, or if not so reserved by law, then only because there is no law for the authorization of these sale—is so extraordinary that we are fully justified in demanding explanations from the President himself. How can we investigate the "causes" and leave this pre-eminent influence unrevealed? What were "the lights" before the Executive to direct his path amid the devious ways of Wall and Broad street speculation? How much illumination was patriotic, how much was selfish? To pursue an investigation to this point, and then, suddenly dropping it, to say, "from the evidence which we have we find the President pure," is equivalent under the circumstances to saying "the President has a royal prerogative and can do no wrong, and we will not examine into his conduct at all."

If after this analysis any one still doubts the propriety of the first action of the committee in laying these matters before the President for explanation; or if any one doubts the propriety of requesting him and the other parties to give their testimony, we ask that the evidence be read, and all doubt will vanish. The people, who are no respecters of persons where the truth is to be shown, would not feel that their President was treated fairly if such statements were allowed to go on record, and no opportunity for him to be heard. Whatever of value this examination has for future legislation, one value it has not. It has not enabled the committee with unanimity to speak fully of the connection of government officials with this extraordinary movement in gold. As the examination was in this regard partial, so must be the report.

In conclusion the minority would respectfully decline to give any certificates of immaculateness to any parties. The resolution under which we act does not call for or compel us to do so; and however much it may be desirable, in many views, we submit our report in that reticence to which we were enforced by the conduct of the President and the act of the majority. The public may draw its own inferences as well from the testimony as from its absence. We have none to draw, and by this statement we frankly say that we make no insinuation or charge. Let the friends of the Executive, if he be in any way damaged by their zeal in shielding him, be held responsible for our silence. One of the minority, Mr. Cox, desires to add for himself, in conclusion, that this investigation has no utility, unless it informs the public mind of the absolute necessity, even through temporary distress, and as the only prevention against the recurrence of such disastrous panics, and further, as the only permanent relief for trade and commerce and business of all kinds, that we should return to gold and silver coin. If this is not taught by this investigation, then it has no lesson. The speculation, debauchery, profligacy and extravagance incident to such a situation will go on until it culminates in bankruptcy and poverty.

S. S. COX,
Representative Sixth District New York.
THOMAS L. JONES,
Representative Sixth District Kentucky.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

Third and Fourth Day's Proceedings Before Lord Penzance and the Jury.

Lady Mordaunt's Condition of Health, Her Habits and Associations.

Sir Charles Mordaunt's Testimony and Statement.

The Prince of Wales' Letters, Ten in Number, to Lady Mordaunt.

By the arrival of the European mail of the 19th of February at this port yesterday we have the report of the third and fourth day's proceedings before the London court in the divorce case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt, with copies of the letters written by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Lady Mordaunt.

Third Day—February 18.

The further hearing of the *cause célèbre* Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt was resumed this morning, before Lord Penzance and a special jury, on the inquiry as to the alleged insanity of Lady Mordaunt, the respondent in the original suit instituted against her by her husband, Sir Charles Mordaunt, on the ground of her alleged adultery with the co-respondents, Lord Cole and Sir Frederick Johnstone.

The court was even more crowded than on the two previous days. Among the attendance in the galleries there was a considerable number of the relatives and friends of the parties to the case, including several ladies.

THE TESTIMONY.

Additional evidence was adduced on the part of the petitioner.

Mrs. Cadogan, wife of the incumbent at Walton; Rev. Mr. Cadogan and the Dowager Lady Mordaunt were examined. Their testimony consisted principally of matters in reference to Lady Mordaunt's state of mind, the birth of the child, the medical treatment, and so forth.

SIR CHARLES MORDAUNT,

the husband of Lady Mordaunt, and the petitioner in the original suit "Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt and others," was the next witness called, and much interest was taken in his examination by the crowded attendance in court.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—You are the husband of the lady about whom we are now carrying on this suit?

Witness—I am.

Q. Were you acquainted with her for some considerable time before the marriage? A. I was.

Q. I understand her marriage took place with the sanction of her parents and friends? A. It did.

Q. I believe there was a settlement made in her favor to the extent of some £2,000? A. I should be sorry to have to go into these matters if it can be avoided.

The Judge said he did not see that it was necessary.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Very well; I shall not press the question. Can you tell me what was the date of the marriage? Witness—The date is the 6th December, 1866.

Q. And from that time until the period of these unhappy occurrences you continued to live together, with the exception of short intervals? A. We did so.

Q. And nothing occurred up to that time to disturb the happiness of your married life? A. Witness (who appeared deeply affected and spoke with some difficulty)—Nothing occurred until up to the time when I heard of the circumstances out of which these proceedings have arisen; our happiness up to that time was unclouded; we had no disagreement.

Q. And I believe I am right in saying you always readily accorded her requests? A. I endeavored to meet her wishes in every possible way, more especially with regard to the friends and relations whom she wished to ask to the house.

Q. Did you interfere with her receiving her former acquaintances after you were married to her? A. No.

Q. Have you heard her speak of Lord Cole and Sir Frederick Johnstone as old friends? A. I have heard her speak of them as old friends of the family.

Q. Did you know that they were friends of hers? A. I believe so.

Q. Did you receive any of those gentlemen into your circle after marriage? A. Yes.

Q. Were you yourself acquainted with any of them before? A. I had a slight acquaintance with Lord Cole and others.

Q. Were you also aware that the Prince of Wales was an acquaintance of your wife? A. I was.

Q. Had you any personal acquaintance with his Royal Highness? A. I cannot say I knew him well; I had spoken to him, but he was never a friend of mine.

Q. But you were perfectly well aware that he was acquainted with Lady Mordaunt, and upon visiting terms with her family? A. Certainly.

Q. Did he ever come to your house on any invitation of your own? A. Never on my invitation.

Q. Did you ever have conversations with your wife about him? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever express any desire to her that she should discontinue any relation with his Royal Highness? A. I desired her not to continue her acquaintance with him.

The Judge—What did you say to your wife about not continuing acquaintance with his Royal Highness? Witness—I said I had heard from various quarters certain circumstances, in consequence of which I did not wish her to continue her acquaintance with him.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Had he, to your knowledge, been on one or two occasions to your house? A. I never saw him there but once.

Q. And was it after this that you expressed this wish to Lady Mordaunt? A. It was.

Q. I believe you represented a division of your county in Parliament at the time of your marriage? A. I represented the southern division of the county (Warwick) for nine years, until the last dissolution of Parliament. That was, I think, up to 1868. I was elected in May, 1859.

Q. Were you at all aware of the fact until after your wife's confinement that the Prince had been a constant visitor at your house? A. I was not.

Q. Were you aware that any written correspondence existed between your wife and his Royal Highness? A. I was not.

Q. Were you aware of correspondence having passed between them? A. She had never shown me any letters that passed between them.

The Judge—Had you no knowledge at all of any correspondence between them? Witness—Not of any correspondence indicating anything.

Sergeant Ballantine—Were you aware of letters having passed between them at all? Were you aware, before your wife's confinement, that any letters had passed between them? Witness replied in the negative.

The Judge—Can you say whether you knew that there were any correspondence, however innocent or truthful, between your wife and the Prince? Witness—I knew of nothing up to that time.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Supposing the Prince of Wales had been at your house on several occasions when you were attending your duties in the House of Commons or elsewhere, were you made acquainted with that fact? A. No, excepting once that I saw him at the house. I had heard he had called oftener, but I never saw him there but once.

Q. Have you heard that he called frequently? A. I have heard that he called occasionally.

Q. Have you heard that from Lady Mordaunt? A. No.

Q. Did you speak to Lady Mordaunt on the subject after you had had that communication? A. Yes; that was upon the occasion I have already mentioned, when I warned her not to continue the acquaintanceship.

Q. You remember in November, 1867, Lady Mordaunt going to London with her maid Jessie Clark. Did you learn what she wanted in London? A. I wished to accompany her, but she said she was going to shop, and that I would be rather in her way than otherwise.

Q. While she was in London did you receive a letter from her? A. I did.

The letter was here produced and identified by witness, and read as follows:—

PALACE HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM GATE, Nov. 8—Friday.

MY DARLING CHARLIE—One line in great haste to say that I will not be able to leave here by the twelve o'clock train to-morrow, but will come by the train which leaves Paddington at 3:50, if you will send the brougham to meet me. I felt horribly dull all by myself yesterday evening, but have not had so much time to-day, having such lots to do. I have seen Priestley, and will tell you about it when I come home. Your affectionate wife,
HANNAH MORDAUNT.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then questioned witness as to whether he was aware of Captain Parker being a visitor at his house, or that he was in the habit of meeting Lady Mordaunt.

Witness said he was not aware of it at the time.

Q. Did your wife ever say one word to you about having met Captain Parker in London? A. Never.

Q. When did she return from London? A. She returned the day after that letter was written.

Witness was next questioned as to his visit to Norway in the summer of 1868, when Lady Mordaunt declined to accompany him. He went by yacht, in which he believed his wife could have made the journey comfortably.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Why did she decline to go? A. She herself seemed not to wish to go, and Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, her father, objected to her going; I went without her with his consent; I arranged that she should go and stay at Walton Hall within a week after I left; I left on the 15th of June and returned on the 15th of July; I wrote to and heard from my wife several times during my absence.

Q. What had been the state of Lady Mordaunt's health? A. Her health had been generally good.

Q. I believe she was occasionally affected by hysterical distemper? A. I have seen her so affected; but with these exceptions her health was generally good.

Q. Had you before returning from Norway telegraphed to your wife, mentioning the day when you expected to return? A. I did.

Q. On your return you went to Walton Hall and found your wife there; how did she receive you? A. She received me with the utmost affection.

Q. Was there anything in the reception to show that she was displeased with anything you had done? A. Nothing.

Q. How long did you remain at Walton? A. Until the 11th of August.

Q. Did you sleep with your wife as usual? A. I did.

Q. When did you become acquainted with the fact that she was in the family way? A. I cannot remember her telling me about it.

Q. Did the fact of her being in the family way, when it became known to you, excite your suspicion in any way? A. No.

In answer to further questions witness stated that after a visit to Scotland in autumn he returned to Walton Hall, and that in the month of November Sir Frederick Johnstone was a visitor there.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Did some conversation take place between you and your wife about that gentleman? A. I had a conversation with her on the subject previously to that.

Q. Did she ask you any questions about him? Tell us what transpired. A. She asked me why Sir Frederick Johnstone, a man of fortune, did not get married; I said I had heard there was a reason; she pressed me to tell her what it was. I was reluctant to say anything about it, but being pressed further I said I had heard that he had a complaint which was likely to prevent him from marrying, and that if he did it was possible it might be conveyed to his children; the conversation then ceased; about ten days after that she went to London.

Q. Why did she go to London at that time? A. She said it was necessary for her to go and consult Dr. Priestley previous to her confinement.

Q. Were you aware of her having met Sir Frederick Johnstone? A. No; I had no suspicion about it; I had then no suspicion of her at all with anybody.

Q. Was any arrangement made as to where she should be confined? A. She had long said to me "Whenever I am confined I hope you will allow me to be attended by Dr. Priestley, and arrange that the confinement shall take place in London;" arrangements were made in abundant time, in accordance with that wish; a house was taken in London, but it happened that she was prematurely confined, and consequently the arrangement was not carried out.

Q. Did you see her on the night of her confinement? A. I was not present at the time; I saw her on the afternoon of the day after the confinement.

Q. Did you see the child? A. Not at that time; I did not see it for three or four days after the birth.

Q. Did you see anything the matter with it? A. The eyes were bad, nearly closed up.

Q. Did your wife ask you any questions about it? A. She asked me whether I had the birth inserted in the papers; I said I had inserted it in the *Morning Post* and the *Times*, and she suggested that I should have it inserted in the other papers; she asked me whether I put the word "prematurely" in the notice, and I said I had done so; she afterwards spoke to me about the name of the child, and proposed that the second name should be the name of my mother.

Q. There had been nothing to lead you to suppose that there had been anything wrong in any way? A. Nothing, until a day or two after her confinement, when she said, "Charlie, I have deceived you—you are not the father of that child."

Q. Did you at the time give belief to that observation? A. No; I thought it an observation made in consequence of some illness arising out of her confinement; she repeated the same statement on subsequent occasions, although perhaps not quite in the same words.

Q. Was there anything to indicate that her mind was wandering at that time? A. I could see nothing.

Examination continued—I saw her on the evening of the 6th of March; she looked distressed; I asked her, as I did on several occasions, what caused her distress, but I did not receive any definite answer; I saw her again in her room on the 8th of March, when her nurse, Mrs. Hancock, was with her; she sent for me on that occasion, and when I came she cried; she began to speak and then burst into tears.

Q. Tell us what she said? A. She first said, "Charlie, you are not the father of that child; Lord Cole is the father of the child;" it was about a quarter of an hour before she spoke again; she then said, "Charlie, I have been very wicked; I have done very wrong;" I said, "With whom?" and she answered, "With Lord Cole, Sir Frederick Johnstone, the Prince of Wales and others, often and in the open day." (Sensation in court.)

Q. You have said that you did not credit what she said on the subject on former occasions; was there anything on this occasion to indicate that she was under any delusion? A. No; she spoke with the deepest distress, and I think with remorse.

Q. Did you make any reply? A. I made no reply.

Q. How was it you made no reply? Did you believe the statement? A. I cannot say that I entirely believed the statement at that time; I had suspicions.

Examination continued—Subsequently I had conversations with the nurse and also with Mrs. Cadogan, and I made certain inquiries; Lady Louisa (Moncreiffe) came down about the 17th of March; I communicated to her what her daughter had stated; she remained at the house in communication with her daughter after that time; I left the house about the 4th of April; the last time I saw my wife was on the 24th of March, having been many days there without seeing her at all; during that time I found some hotel bills, also a number of letters of the Prince of Wales, and some flowers and verses in an envelope; I found them in a small desk in my wife's boudoir; I obtained them through the instrumentality of the maid; the letters of the Prince of Wales were in a separate envelope from others in the desk; they were in the same envelope with what I suppose may be termed a valentine; on the envelope containing this valentine there was a memorandum in pencil, showing that it had arrived previously to our marriage; it was Lady Mordaunt's handwriting that appears outside, and along with the valentine inside there were some flowers.

The envelope and its contents were here produced and identified by witness.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—These and the letters of the Prince of Wales were in the same envelope?

The Judge—We have not come to that. There is nothing here to connect anything with the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine (to witness)—These are the letters so found? Witness—Yes. Will it be necessary for me to read them (the letters being in witness' hand for identification)?

Q. No, not at all. There was also a handkerchief found in the desk? A. Yes.

Examination continued—In a conversation with Lady Mordaunt I said to her she must know that after what she told me suspicion might rest unjustly on some of those friends who visited us, and that I wished them to be clear of any stain; I mentioned the names of several friends who had been staying with us, and she most emphatically cleared them all except two; the name of a near relative was mentioned, and she declined to answer in one way or another in relation to him; I subsequently found a letter from that gentleman, and it is in the hands of my solicitors; my wife desired me to continue intercourse with her; she did so oftener than once; she said, "Charlie, I wish you to come to me as usual;" I declined; I never had any further intercourse with her.

Q. Was she during this time in her right senses? A. I think she was in her right senses.

Q. Have you any doubt on your mind upon the subject? A. I have no doubt.

Q. Look at this hotel bill; do you see an endorsement on the back? A. That is my wife's handwriting.

The Judge—That is one you found in the desk? A. Yes.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—The other is the Palace Hotel bill? A. Yes.

The Judge—These were all found in the desk? A. Yes; she was staying at Belgrave square the day after she left Walton, at the house of the Dowager Lady C., and I received a letter.

The letter was produced and read. It stated that no doubt the recipient would be surprised to hear from her. She was not very well, and had seen Oxford; and, though somewhat better, was still uncomfortable. She then went on to speak of what she was doing and who had called, and also of "Lina's wedding" and the presents that ought to be given her. She was afraid that it would not be much, on account of J. M. Bradford's death, and for the same reason thought they would not go out much that season.

Witness—I was in Scotland at the time I received that letter; I had had no communication with my wife since I left Walton, and I did not answer the letter.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I propose to ask when he heard the first suggestion of insanity.

The Judge—I think it can be put.

Witness—As far as I know I had not heard it before Sir Thomas came to Walton; I believe he told me.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Did you hear it from anybody before Sir Thomas? A. No; I had many conversations with Lady Moncreiffe and Mrs. Forbes before Sir Thomas came down; I was under the impression that he did not see my wife, but from inquiries I found that he was with her for a few minutes.

By Dr. Deane—I did not go to Norway in the summer of 1867; from the time of my marriage to 1868 my wife often consulted Dr. Priestley; I can't say I know for what complaint precisely; I think it was something connected with ulceration of the womb; she told me she suffered from ulceration of the womb; Sir Thomas' objection to my going to Norway was not on account of my wife's health; he said the accommodation for ladies was not good; he consented to my going without her; her remaining at home had nothing to do with her health; my wife went back ten days after I left; I believe that Lady Mordaunt's sister, Miss Frances, and Miss Cotte, a very intimate friend, were at the house on the 25th of June; at the time I left in June I understood from my wife that one of her sisters, Miss Frances, was conditionally engaged to Viscount Cole, but that Lord Cole's father's consent could not be obtained; there was great intimacy between my wife and Lord Cole's family; I cannot give the date when I saw the Prince of Wales.

By the Judge—Three weeks before I went to Norway; I recollect the occasion; I was tired and lying on the bed, and the witness Bird said his Royal Highness was in the house and I went down and saw him.

Cross-examination continued—I found other letters in the desk; some are from Lord Newport and Mr. George Forbes.

By the Judge—Before you saw the Prince of Wales in the drawing-room, had you told your wife not to receive his visits? A. No; it was after this, and before my going to Norway, that I told my wife not to receive his visits; it was, as near as I can tell, about three weeks before.

By Dr. Deane—I was aware that he came occasionally, but not frequently; I knew that his Royal Highness was an intimate friend of the Moncreiffes; she had the ponies in November or December, 1867; I did not buy them of the Prince of Wales, but they were bought of the Prince of Wales' coachman by me; these are the ponies she used to drive; I never visited the Prince of Wales in Scotland with Lady Mordaunt; I think I once went to a ball with Lady Mordaunt in Scotland, but I cannot recollect whether it was at the invitation of the Prince of Wales: it was in September, 1868; I never saw the invitation; I only heard from my wife that we had received an invitation; it was at the Prince of Wales' own house, at Abergeldie; my wife was confined on the 28th of February; I slept with her regularly up to the time of the confinement; I think it was rather longer than a fortnight after her confinement that I had the conversation with her to which I have alluded; it was when she was convalescent: Lady Louisa Moncreiffe was in the house at the time; it was during her second visit; Orford and Jones did not suggest to me that she was out of her mind; Dr. Jones said that she was very silent, but did not say that her mind was affected; I called in Dr. Jones because the first time I heard these statements I could not believe in her guilt, and I thought that it must proceed from some irregularity or from her confinement; Dr. Orford recommended that I should call in Dr. Jones, but not, so far as I can say, to inquire into the state of her mind.

By the Judge—I was most unwilling to believe in her guilt, and believed that the state of her bodily health had affected her mind; for that reason Dr. Orford advised Dr. Jones to be called in; I have seen her crying.

Q. Do you know the meaning of hysterical? A. I believe that when men cry it is not called hysterics, but when women do it is. (Laughter.) I may have said that she was hysterical; I do not know what hysterical catalepsy is; I remarked to Dr. Jones that at times she was very silent and Dr. Jones said "that is a state I can best describe by the words mental or hysterical catalepsy."

Dr. Deane read a letter from Walton Hall, dated August 8, which was recognized by the witness as one he had written to Lady Louisa, in which he said:—"Harriet has not been quite so well since I last wrote, having been hysterical, nervous and excitable; but without any fever," and adding that "the least excitement puts her into the state I have described." Another letter, written by Sir Charles on the 10th, from Walton Hall, said:—"She has nervous attacks, during which her mind wanders much;" and added, "it is difficult to get her to understand what is said to her, and she appears to have forgotten all about the baby."

Dr. Deane—Does that describe her state at the time you wrote the letter? A. Yes; at the time I wrote those letters I was not thoroughly convinced of her guilt; I clung to the last hope as long as possible.

Dr. Deane—What do you mean by stating that she had nervous attacks during which her mind wandered and it was difficult to get her to understand? A. I considered her mind wandered because she said those things to me which I was unwilling to believe, and did not believe at that time; she appeared not to understand sometimes, and she seemed to me not to take notice of the baby.

Dr. Deane read another letter, dated the following day, from Sir Charles, in which he said:—"I am very sorry I cannot give a better account of Harriet, who does not recover so quickly as she ought. She is so far strong that she is well enough, the doctors say, to get up; but her nervous system is so prostrated that we cannot get her to do so, or to take food, and she seldom understands what is said to her. The baby has been several times brought to her, but she only noticed it for a moment, and said it was to be taken away. I am very anxious and distressed about her, but feel quite sure Jones understands her case, as he says that he has seen many similar."

Witness being asked to explain the letter repeated that it was written at a time when he was unwilling, without further evidence, to believe what he had heard from her; he had mentioned that she had made extraordinary statements to him to Dr. Jones at the time he wrote the letters.

In another letter to Lady Louisa Sir Charles said:—"My darling Harriet remains much the same; she takes more food and sleeps very well, but remains quiet, without speaking or understanding anything that is said to her. She is out of bed and in the sitting room, and we have done all we could to rouse her from her apathetic state. The doctors say it is entirely hysteric."

Dr. Deane—May I take it that at that time Lady Mordaunt was in an apathetic state?

Witness—She was at that time very silent.

By Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—There were no indications that would lead me to think that my wife's mind was wandering except her statements as to men; I wrote to Lady Moncreiffe; I found these documents, as nearly as I can recollect, the day after my last letter to her; after that time Mrs. Forbes wrote, and on the 17th Lady Louisa came down; Lord Newport was one of the persons whom I asked my wife about; she said, "I will not say anything about Newport one way or the other;" I went to a ball at Abergeldie; believed the Princess as well as the Prince were staying there at the time. The entry in the diary (produced) is in my wife's handwriting.

The Judge—Was that also in the desk?

Witness—No; I found it in the travelling bag the same day I found the letters in the desk; I did not enter into full particulars with the doctors; I told Dr. Orford I was afraid, on account of Lady Mordaunt's great silence, that at times there was something on her mind that caused her great distress, and that I was afraid it might hurt her health.

At this stage of the proceedings it was suggested by Lord Penzance that the court should adjourn; but before doing so he wished to say that it had been intimated to him that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been subpœnaed as a witness on behalf of Sir Charles Mordaunt. If so, the convenience of his Royal Highness should be consulted. The Prince, he understood, had expressed his willingness to attend.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine said he was extremely surprised, as he had been told that the Prince was not and would not be subpœnaed. That intimation was given at his (Mr. Sergeant Ballantine's) desire at the commencement of the suit. The Prince had not been subpœnaed at his desire.

The Judge—Then I am wrong in supposing his Royal Highness was subpœnaed?

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Certainly, my lord.

The court then adjourned.

The Prince of Wales' Letters.

The following letters from the Prince of Wales were put in, but not read. They are, however, printed, as follows:—

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Jan. 13, 1867.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—I am quite shocked never to have answered your kind letter, written some time ago, and for the very pretty muffetees, which are very useful this cold weather. I had no idea where you had been staying since your marriage, but Francis Knollys told me that you are in Warwickshire. I suppose you will be up in London for the opening of Parliament, when I hope I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you and of making the acquaintance of Sir Charles. I was in London for only two nights and returned here Saturday. The rails were so slippery that we thought we should never arrive here. There has been a heavy fall of snow here, and we are able to use our sledges, which is capital fun. Believe me yours ever sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

MONDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—I am sure you will be glad to hear that the Princess was safely delivered of a little girl this morning, and that both are doing very well. I hope you will come to the Oswald and St. James' Hall this week. There would, I am sure, be no harm your remaining till Saturday in town. I shall like to see you again. Ever yours, most sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, May 27, 1867.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—Many thanks for your letter, and I am very sorry that I should have given you so much trouble looking for the ladies' umbrella for me at Paris. I am very glad to hear that you enjoyed your stay there. I shall be going there on Friday next, and as the Princess is so much better shall hope to remain a week there. If there is any commission I can do for you there it will give me the greatest pleasure to carry it out. I regret very much not to have been able to call upon you since your return, but hope to do so when I come back from Paris, and have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of your husband. Believe me, yours very sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Oct. 13.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—Many thanks for your kind letter, which I received just before we left Dunrobin, and I have been so busy here that I have been unable to answer it before. I am glad to hear that you are flourishing at Walton, and hope your husband has had good sport with the partridges. We had a charming stay at Dunrobin—from the 19th of September to the 7th of this month. Our party consisted of the Sandwich, Grosvenors (only for a few days), Sumners, Bakers, F. Marshall, Alrud, Ronald Gower, Sir H. Filly Olivet, who did not look so bad in a kilt as you heard; Lascelles, Falkiner and Sam Buckley, who looked first rate in his kilt. I was also three or four days in the Reay Forest, with the Grosvenors. I shot four stags; my total was twenty-one. P. John thanks you very much for your photo; and I received two very good ones, accompanied by a charming epistle, from your sister. We are all delighted with Hamilton's marriage, and I think you are rather hard on the young lady, as, although not exactly pretty, she is very nice looking, has charming manners, and is very popular with every one. From his letter he seems to be very much in love—a rare occurrence nowadays. I will see what I can do in getting a presentation for the son of Mrs. Bradshaw for the Royal Asylum of London, St. Ann's Society. Francis will tell you result. London is very empty, but I have plenty to do, so time does not go slowly, and I go down shooting to Windsor and Richmond occasionally. On the 26th I shall shoot with General Hall at Newmarket, the following week at Knowsley, and then at Windsor and Sandringham before we go abroad. This will probably be on the 18th or 19th of next month. You told me when I last saw you that you were probably going to Paris in November, but I suppose you have given it up. I saw by the papers that you were in London on Saturday. I wish you had let me know, as I would have made a point of calling. There are some good plays going on here and we are going the rounds of them. My brother is here, but at the end of the month he starts for Plymouth on his long cruise of nearly two years. Now I shall say goodby, and hoping that probably we may have a chance of seeing you before we leave, I remain, yours, most sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

WHITE'S, Nov. 1.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—Many thanks for your letter, which I received this morning. I cannot tell you at this moment the exact height of the ponies in question, but I think they are just under fourteen hands, but as soon as I know for certain I shall not fail to let you know. I would be only too happy if they will suit you and have the pleasure of seeing them in your hands. It is quite an age since I have seen or heard anything of you, but I trust you had a pleasant trip abroad, and I suppose you have been in Scotland since. Lord Derby has kindly asked me to shoot with him at Buckenham on the 9th of next month, and I hope I may, perhaps, have the pleasure of seeing you there. Believe me, yours ever sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, KING'S LYNN, Nov. 30.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—I was very glad to hear from Colonel Kingscote the other day that you had bought my two ponies. I also trust that they will suit you, and that you will drive them for many a year. I have never driven them myself, so I don't know whether they are easy to drive or not. I hope you have had some hunting, although the ground is so hard that in some parts of the country it is quite stopped. We had our first shooting party this week, and got 803 head one day, and 29 woodcocks. Next week the great Oliver is coming. He and Blandford had thought of going to Algiers, but they have now given it up, and I don't know to what foreign clime they are going to betake themselves. I saw Lady Dudley at Oswaldi's, and I thought her looking very well. I am sorry to hear that you won't be at Buckenham when I go there, as it is such an age since I have seen you. If there is anything else (besides horses) that I can do for you please let me know, and I remain, yours, ever sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, King's Lynn, Dec. 5.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—Many thanks for your letter, which I received this evening, and I am very glad to hear that you like the ponies; but I hope they will be well driven before you attempt to drive them, as I know they are fresh. They belonged originally to the Princess Mary, who drove them for some years, and when she married, not wanting them just then, I bought them from her. I am not surprised that you have had no hunting lately, as the frost has made the ground as hard as iron. We hope, however, to be able to hunt to-morrow, as a thaw has set in. We killed over a thousand head on Tuesday and killed forty woodcock's to-day. Lover has been in great force and as bumptious as ever. Blandford is also here, so you can imagine what a row goes on. On Monday next I go to Buckenham, and I am indeed very sorry that we shall not meet there. I am very sorry to hear that you have been seedy, but hope that you are now all right again. Ever yours very sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

THURSDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—I am sorry to find by the letter that I received from you this morning that you are unwell, and that I shall not be able to pay you a visit to-day, to which I had been looking forward with so much pleasure. To-morrow and Saturday I shall be hunting in Nottinghamshire; but if you are still in town, may I come to see you about five on Sunday afternoon; and hoping you will soon be yourself again, believe me, yours ever sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SUNDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—I cannot tell you how distressed I am to hear from your letter that you have got the measles, and that I shall in consequence not have the pleasure of seeing you. I have had the measles myself a long time ago, and I know what a tiresome complaint it is. I trust you will take great care of yourself and have a good doctor with you. Above all I should not read at all, as it is very bad for the eyes, and I suppose you will be forced to lay up for a time. The weather is very favorable for your illness. And wishing you a very speedy recovery, believe me, yours most sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SUNDAY.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—Many thanks for your kind letter. I am so glad to hear that you have made so good a recovery, and to be able soon to go to Hastings, which is sure to do you a great deal of good. I hope that perhaps on your return to London I may have the pleasure of seeing you. Believe me yours, very sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

SANDRINGHAM, KING'S LYNN, Nov. 16.

MY DEAR LADY MORDAUNT—I must apologize for not having answered your last kind letter, but accept my best thanks for it now. Since the 10th I have been here at Sir William Knolly's house, as I am building a totally new one. I am here "*en garcon*," and we have had very good shooting. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Sudfield, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord De Grey, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Chaplin, General Hall, Captain (Sam) Bukley, Major Grey and myself compose the party, and the great Francis arrived on Saturday, but he is by no means a distinguished shot. Sir Frederick Johnstone tells me he is going to stay with you to-morrow for the Warwick races, so he can give you the best account of us. This afternoon, after shooting, I return to London, and to-morrow night the Princess, our three eldest children and myself, start for Paris, where we shall remain a week, and then go straight to Copenhagen, where we spend Christmas, and the beginning of January we start on a longer trip. We shall go to Venice, and then by sea to Alexandria, and up the Nile as far as we can get; and later, to Constantinople, Athens, and home by Italy, and I don't expect we shall be back again before April. I fear, therefore, I shall not see you for a long time, but trust to find you, perhaps, in London on our return. If you should have time it will be very kind to write me sometimes. Letters to Marlborough House, to be forwarded, will always reach me. I hope you will remain strong and well, and, wishing you a very pleasant winter, I remain, yours most sincerely, ALBERT EDWARD.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Evening.

In the case of Mordaunt against Mordaunt this morning Sergeant Ballantine asked his Lordship the Judge if he would allow him to read a letter which he had addressed to his solicitor, showing that it was expressly his desire that the Prince of Wales should not be subpœnaed.

Lord Penzance said this was not necessary.

Henry Bird, the butler at Walton Hall, said that he had been in the family of the Mordaunts for nearly thirty years; knew Captain Farquhar, Lord Cole and Sir Frederick Johnstone as having visited Walton Hall; accompanied Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt to Scotland in 1867; Captain Farquhar was there and was often with Lady Mordaunt; noticed that they were very much together subsequently in September, at Walton Hall, in her ladyship's sitting room; the Captain was generally alone with her, Sir Charles being out shooting; after Lady Mordaunt's return from town in November Jessie Clark made a communication and showed the letter; it would be about ten days after; the letter was in Captain Farquhar's handwriting; I read the letter, and gave it to Jessie Clark; it was dated from the Tower, and said:—"Darling, I have got home very tired; I have seen the *Morning Post*, and am glad to see they have inserted my name as Farmer; had Charlie seen it as Farquhar, he would have been suspicious;" something was said about going to the play; he did not think Clark made any statement to me as to where she found that letter; he got a *Morning Post*—November 9, 1867; my master took in the paper, and I put aside two copies; on the 7th, among the arrivals at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham gate, is Lady Charles Mordaunt, and, on the 9th, Captain Farmer; in January, 1868, Captain Farquhar again visited Walton and stayed ten days; he did not notice so much intimacy there, as there were other visitors; in London, in the autumn of 1868, while Sir Charles was shooting, witness went into the billiard room and saw Lady Mordaunt and Captain Farquhar standing close together; they seemed startled, and were just about going away from each other when witness came away; during the seasons of 1867 and 1868 the Prince of Wales called there—more frequently in 1868; he remembered him coming twice in the afternoon, and staying from one to two hours; witness received his Royal Highness; Sir Charles, on these occasions, was at the House of Commons or out shooting; witness received instructions not to admit any one else when the Prince came; after Sir Charles left for Norway—either in the same week that he went or the week following—his Royal Highness came to luncheon; witness remembered a supper party; a lady and gentleman and his Royal Highness were with Lady Mordaunt; the lady and gentleman went away, but his Royal Highness stayed with Lady Mordaunt about twenty minutes; in the season of 1868 Lord Cole used to come more frequently after Sir Charles went to Norway; when Sir Charles was in London Lord Cole used to come more frequently while he was not in the house; on the 27th June there was a dinner party of four; except Lady Mordaunt and Lord Cole, the rest of the party went away; he remained with Lady Mordaunt in the drawing room; he left about a quarter to one o'clock; witness knew this by hearing the door bang and by then seeing that Lord Cole's hat and coat were gone; on the 10th July Lord Cole went down to Walton and stayed there till Sir Charles arrived; Sir Frederick Johnstone also visited them, and was often alone with Lady Mordaunt in her boudoir; witness was at Walton after her ladyship's confinement; he had conversations when her ladyship had given him instructions about the carriage, &c.; until he left with Sir Charles in April she seemed to talk very rationally; on the 25th of August he went down to Woking and saw Lady Mordaunt; she came down stairs; I asked her how she was, and told her that Sir Charles had gone to Scotland; she conversed rationally; reference was made to the death of Mr. Arthur Smith, and her ladyship said how much he would be missed; the interview lasted about seven minutes, and Lady Mordaunt seemed to know perfectly what she was saying.

Cross-examined by Mr. Archibald—I stayed at Bickley some weeks; Lady Mordaunt seemed more absent, and conversed at times only as she used to do; saw her about the house at ten or eleven o'clock at night; once she came into my bedroom in her night dress, and was taken away again; I asked her next morning if she recollected when she came, and she said "Yes, it was a mistake;" I should say, of course, that if she was in her right mind she would not come there; this happened about the 24th or 28th of September, I believe; I thought sometimes she was "shamming," as she wandered about the house and through the passages and halls; I put the copies of the *Morning Post* aside, in consequence of what the maid told me, and I told Mr. Haynes about the papers two or three weeks before going to Scotland: I mentioned the letter in May or June; I did not mention the letter before lest it should compromise Clara in her situation; I wrote to Clark about the letter before he mentioned it.

Re-examined by Sergeant Ballantine—He mentioned the letter to Mr. Haynes after receiving a reply from Clark; she was afraid that reading the letter and showing it to me might prevent her getting another place; I wanted to take a copy of it, but she would not let me; it was between ten and eleven o'clock at night when Lady Mordaunt came to my room; she was in her night dress; I was writing, and said, "Why are you here?" she laughed, and the maid came, and she went away; next day when I asked her she seemed to understand me perfectly; her acts would, if she had no motive, induce me to think her insane, but with a motive I should believe her shamming; I have not fully made up my mind on that point; there were no acts of the kind done by her ladyship while at Walton.

Alfred Brett said that in 1867 it was his duty to enter the arrivals at the Palace Hotel; on the 7th of November Lady Mordaunt arrived at the hotel; the entry is in my writing; I made the entry "Captain Farmer;" I found out afterwards his name was Farquhar and scratched out the first name and inserted Farquhar; I did not find it out before the evening; I made the alteration the same evening that I found it out.

Cross-examined by Dr. Deane—I believe I noticed the right name on the portemonnaie and made the alteration that evening; the affidavit produced is mine. (This stated, the witness could not say when he altered the name or how he came to know of it.)

Frederick Johnson—I was footman to Sir C. Mordaunt from May, 1867, to May, 1868; during the shooting season I noticed an intimacy between Captain Farquhar and Lady Mordaunt; early in the autumn of 1867 a note came to Walton Hall and I had occasion to go into Lady Mordaunt's boudoir; I found Captain Farquhar there with her ladyship; I did not knock, and Lady Mordaunt said I ought not to come in without knocking; in February, 1868, I came to town with her ladyship, on a visit to Lady Kinnould's; they went to the Alhambra and left when the performance was over at about ten o'clock; I have posted letters from her ladyship to Captain Farquhar, and I have delivered one personally; that was on this occasion; I was in town with Sir Charles during the season of 1867; his Royal Highness called once when I was at the hall; I have seen him calling upon her ladyship at Lady Kinnould's; he stayed from five to ten minutes to seven; I have taken two letters from Lady Mordaunt to Marlborough House for the Prince of Wales and have posted others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Archibald—On the return from the Alhambra I put down Captain Farquhar at St. James street; have posted many letters to gentlemen from Lady Mordaunt; when the Prince of Wales called at Lady Kinnoud's Lady Mordaunt had got better of her illness; she had been confined to her room.

Re-examined—I have taken two letters, possibly three, to Marlborough House, and have posted three others, within three days.

The witness referred to a diary, which Lord Penzance immediately asked for. When asked when it was written he said, "Last night and to-day. It was partly copied from a diary he had at home and partly from recollection."

Re-examination continued—With regard to the letters, I am quite sure the greater part of them were written during the visit to Belgrave square.

Sergeant Ballantine—His Royal Highness says he has no letters, and consequently we cannot ask for their production.

After some further evidence the inquiry was adjourned till Wednesday.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 61

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—INNISFALLEN; OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.—Matinee daily. Performances every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—DICK TURPIN.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA BOUFFE—LA BELLE HELEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LOST AT SEA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE MILITARY DRAMA OF OTHO.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—13 TEMPTATIONS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC FEATS EVERY EVENING, &c. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—GUERITE DE PARIS, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

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MUNGEN is apt to become a martyr to his principles. He favors repudiation, and the House is about to repudiate him for selling his cadetship.

MURDER.—It is a peculiar commentary on our state of society that murders succeed one another so rapidly; that the majority are lost to popular remedy before trial day comes, so that when the papers announce the conviction of a criminal it is difficult for the people to recall the circumstances of the crime.

STUMP-TAILED JUSTICE.—How much our courts sympathize with what is most base, depraved and utterly God-forsaken in the community is to be seen in the way they lend themselves to shielding the swill milk men from the pursuit of Bergh. Bergh before such tribunals as that of Justice Ely is guilty of the crime of representing the sentiments of the decent people.

IMPORTANT FOR KENTUCKY, IF TRUE.—The reported discovery of inexhaustible silver mines of surpassing richness in Grayson county. Let this report be made good and Kentucky will soon have an immense increase of her money-producing population without the aid of immigration societies. We suspect, however, that the report in question is only the silly *canard* of some crossroad idler addicted to practical joking.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—The Brooklyn Grand Jury says:—"The abuse of our political system, in itself the most beneficent in the world, tends to making the worst classes important in politics, and the public administration comes at length to represent faithfully its sources in oppressive taxation and unpunished crime." That is the whole story—the very pith and marrow of all the evils from which we suffer. But how can our political system be kept from running into such abuse?

The September Gold Corner—The Results of the Investigation.

The committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the history and true character of the great gold operation of last September has ended its labors and yesterday laid before the House two reports, which will be found in another column. The majority report is a straightforward, plain story. It states what the American people will receive with universal gratification when it says that in the whole course of the search into the crooked ways of the gold dealers it has nowhere discovered "a word or an act of the President inconsistent with that patriotism and integrity which befit the Chief Magistrate of the nation." This the people know to be true. A whole people is never mistaken in its estimate of a man on so plain a point as that of honesty; and if there is a single point in the character of General Grant as to which the people have a perfect and natural confidence it is that he is a man of unimpeachable integrity. Only the small whinings of some hungry curs have been heard against this, with the wise whispers of quidnuncs who discussed the great gold corner. The strong declaration of the committee ought to silence even those whispers; and with regard to them it is a good thing to have on the record. Otherwise it was not necessary, as it only declares what is so clearly shown in Grant's letter to Mr. Boutwell, and what, indeed, was repeatedly declared in these columns from the beginning, that the President was not in the least degree implicated in the game.

The minority report is quite another sort of story on this important point. It is from the celebrated "shoofly" Representative, and is decidedly a "shoofly" report—a document contemptible in its writing, pitiful in its reasoning, puerile in spirit, and teeming with mean insinuation. Indeed, it is difficult to see any fair reason for its existence. On only one point of any moment does the minority differ. It coincides with the majority in reprehension of the hypocrisy and cupidity of old Corbin; in dissatisfaction with the record of General Butterfield, in its view of the injury done to our credit abroad and to trade at home, and in its view of the Gold Exchange Bank, and of the propriety for legislation to prevent future harm. On all these points the majority and the minority are in full accord; and these are all the points in the story. The minority report is written simply to embody and preserve the pitiful slanders in regard to President Grant and his family. Without a tittle of evidence, affirmative or negative, on which to rest the exploded imputation that the President had an interest in the gold corner—without an argument worthy the respect of a fish woman—without even a theory that might excuse their course, two Representatives in Congress—Mr. Cox, of this city, and Mr. Jones, of Kentucky—meander through all the tedious stupidity of this report, mumbling, hyena-like, over the carcass of a dead and rotten slander, picking again and again the bare bones of a story concocted by the gold gamblers themselves, and hurled at the administration as the only revenge they could take for the discomfiture and ruin it brought upon them. In this report the two members who make it stand in a pillory for the reprobation of the American people.

The majority of the committee recommends that the Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Clearing House be examined into by the Ways and Means Committee, with a view to destroying them by taxation, if it be found expedient; that the Judiciary Committee consider the propriety of a law to "punish conspiracy against the credit of the United States and the business of its people," and that the Committee on Banking and Currency "be instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to prevent improper use of certified checks by national banks." This is the result of its inquiry into the causes, consequences and character of the great financial flurry. The committee probably felt that after so extended an inquiry it ought to make some recommendation, and we do not see that it could make any more innocent than these. It is no doubt true that these points in our financial machinery facilitated the operations of the sharper. But do not sharpers always shape their game to usages and rules as they find them, and does the committee hope to construct a financial fabric that will leave no room for the combinations of these speculative financiers? Tinkering the machinery will not touch the causes, for the causes of this matter were in human nature. An old fellow, with a keen eye to the main chance, and shrewdly playing his part, simply fooled the greatest of our Wall street tricksters by making them believe he had more intimate relations with the President than he had—merely victimized them with a confidence game. What law could prevent the recurrence of such an event? Besides, though the consequences seemed momentous for evil, was not some good really secured in the demolishing of that great bugbear, the gold combination of Wall street, which before had been accredited with enormous power, but which since that disastrous day has never put a feather in the way of the steady decrease in the price of the precious metal?

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND LADY MORDAUNT.—By the arrival of the European mail of the 19th of February we are enabled to continue this morning the report of the trial of the Mordaunt divorce case before Lord Penzance to the evening of that day. Ten letters from the Prince of Wales to Lady Mordaunt are published. They were not, however, placed on the record of the court. The dowager Lady Mordaunt gave evidence. Sir Charles Mordaunt's testimony, with that given by some of his servants, constitute most remarkable and interesting features of the proceedings. The trial stood adjourned from the 19th to the 23d of February when the HERALD advices left London.

THE TRADE IN CADETSHIPS.—Mr. Deweese, who resigned his position in the House to avoid expulsion, was censured by an unanimous vote yesterday. He stated in his defence before the committee that he did not know it was wrong to sell the appointment, as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were both cognizant of it, but that when he found out it was wrong he promptly refunded the money. The latter part of this statement was confirmed by the lady who purchased the appointment. Deweese is a carpet-bagger, who, like Whitemore, probably did not know any better, but the Secretary of War, whether that official at the time was Schofield, Sherman or Belknap certainly should have been fully posted. Of course the gay Borie and the jolly Robeson know nothing except shivering timbers and splicing jibbooms and maintopsails, and never bother their weather beaten figureheads about cadetships. But we ought to hear from that Secretary of War.

Spain—Disaffection in the Army.

Our news from Madrid begins to make us believe that the end of all this wildest of government anomalies is near at hand. One of our latest telegrams has it that three brigadier generals and several colonels of the army have been transferred to distant posts and various parts of the peninsula on account of their disloyal utterances. This news touches the great Spanish difficulty and seems to make it bleed. We have been waiting for some such news. It is rather a hopeful sign. We like it and look for fruit. The revolution which drove Isabella from the throne was effected by the army. The state of things created by the revolution has been maintained by the army. All the sorrows of Spain have sprung, if not from the army, at least from the Church. The Church, as we know, is in trouble. Our special joy, however, flows from the fact that the army begins to give good and substantial proof that it is no longer to be the tool of Prim or of anybody else that cannot give the country a good and definite form of government. The present state of things in Spain is far, very far from satisfactory. In itself it means little, and, what is much worse, it promises us no fruit. All sections of Spaniards are dissatisfied. We are willing to say with them, "Better anarchy with hope than dead uncertainty." We rather like this fresh indication of life.

Women Jurors in Wyoming.

The Legislature of Wyoming Territory lately passed a bill giving to women the right of suffrage. As this concession is held to carry with it the right to hold office, it appears that the Territorial authorities have construed it as embracing the duty of women to serve as jurors, and that accordingly for the March term of the Albany (Wyoming) County Court the names of eleven ladies—some of them the wives of the most prominent citizens—are among those drawn for jury service, and that immense excitement was created thereby. But this is bringing the question of woman's political rights to a practical test, and how she can expect to claim the right to the ballot box without being ready to submit to the duty of the jury box, the same as Sambo, we cannot tell. But suppose this question settled, and that women are bound when called upon to take their chances with the men for jury service, will not hanging for murder and the State Prison for some other crimes be indeed "played out?" And what then? The subject is full of serious doubts and difficulties which the gallant men of Wyoming, with all their practical experiments, we fear, will not be able to remove. Still, as those gallant men on behalf of women's rights seem to think they are engaged in a good cause, let them go on, and let the ladies see that if they are frightened off by jury duty their cause is lost.

The Public Debt Statement.

From the monthly statement of Secretary Boutwell for March of the public debt it appears that there has been a reduction for the month of February of nearly six millions and a half of dollars, and that the aggregate reduction for the first year of General Grant's administration has been eighty-eight millions of dollars. This is very good, considering the general reorganization which had first to be made by President Grant of all the working machinery employed by the Treasury Department in the collection of the internal and external revenues and in the disbursements thereof. What the advantages to the country of this reorganization have been may be judged from the late exhibit of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, to the people of New Hampshire; from which it appears that while under the last year of Johnson's administration the expenditures of the Treasury exceeded the receipts by six millions, we have under the first year of Grant's retrenchments and more careful system of revenue collections eighty millions beyond current expenses saved and devoted to the payment of the debt.

Now, with the national currency at 115, and still appreciating the gold standard, and with the good prospect before us of funding the bulk of our five-twenties, &c., at four and a half or four per cent interest, the extinguishment of the debt ceases to be a grave perplexity, and may be made an easy task, even with a considerable lightening of the burden of our taxes, internal and external. What Congress ought to do beyond the passage of the Funding bill, and some abatement of taxes meantime, is simply to let well enough alone and to set its face firmly against all these Western and Southern demands for another inflation of the national currency.

THE CHINESE MISSION.—The Senate Committee have determined to report against making the Chinese mission first class. We are opening up a general commercial intercourse with China at present, and we think the committee are wrong. Besides, it must be recollected that China has a population of four hundred million of people, of whom seventy thousand, it is estimated, slop over towards our Pacific shores every year, while Great Britain, where we have a first class mission, does not number over forty million people.

SPINK'S JOKE ON THE TAMMANY PLATFORM.—Spink, who is evidently disposed to raise, in a small way, a rhyme for his name, has brought the House of Representatives to a vote on protection. It is odd that the House voted, by 103 to 48, in favor of such a tariff as will "impose the least burdens upon the great industrial interests of the country"—that is, a tariff for revenue only. The funniest part of Spink's poor little joke is the way in which votes seem to have got mixed on it. Two Brookses voted respectively the wrong way, and had to go through the solemn farce of correction next day.

THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE has played a tough joke on the ex-rebels by enfranchising them and the negroes in one resolution.

The Cuban Question in Congress—Some Action Probable.

It appears by the news from Washington that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had a long discussion again yesterday on the Cuban question. Among the different propositions that have been made in the Senate and referred to the committee, with a view to give the Cubans a fair chance in their struggle for freedom, that of Senator Morton seems to be most favored. It is the mildest of all, does not declare the Cubans belligerents in express terms, but it prohibits aid being given in materials of war from this country to any foreign government at war with a people or colony with whom this republic is at peace. It recognizes the Cubans as a people distinct from the Spaniards and indirectly as belligerents. Such action, if Congress should go no further at present, will have a good moral effect, and may be the entering wedge to something more bold and positive hereafter. But it will come too late to be of much service otherwise to the Cuban cause. Spain has obtained a vast amount of materials of war from this country, and, perhaps, nearly all she needed, as well as the thirty gunboats, and to prohibit now any more such supplies seems like shutting the stable door after the horse has escaped. A bolder and more decided course and a plainer recognition of the Cubans would be more in accordance with public sentiment, and more creditable to this great country, which represents the principle of republican liberty in America. It is said that President Grant, in a conversation with a prominent Congressman who favors the Cubans, indicated his willingness to carry out any recommendation which the friends of the administration in Congress might make. We have never doubted that the President sympathized warmly with the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom. Indeed, he has expressed that on several occasions. He has been deterred from acting by the influence and misrepresentations of illiberal and narrow-minded men around him. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that he will willingly co-operate with Congress in any action that body may take favoring the cause of Cuban independence.

The news we publish to-day of the atrocious and inhuman conduct of the Spaniards to American citizens as well as to the Cubans ought to have the effect, too, of arousing our government. Eighteen well known citizens were arrested at or near Santiago de Cuba, taken to an obscure place fifteen miles away, and there tried by court martial, without counsel or the examination of witnesses, and immediately executed. Among these victims of Spanish barbarity were two citizens of the United States—one a native born and the other a naturalized citizen. The Acting Governor, Ojedo, appears to have had some humanity or sense of justice; for on hearing of the arrest of these men he issued an order to have them all sent back to the city. But Colonel Dort, commanding the contra-guerillas, refused to obey the Governor, alleging that he had superior orders from Valmaseda. This butchery is but a repetition of what is constantly occurring. It is only a few days ago that news came of a similar slaughter of some twenty unarmed people. It is only a week or two since the brutal volunteers killed Greenwalth and dangerously wounded two peaceable American citizens in the streets of Havana. In fact, it would fill columns to recite all the barbarities of the Spaniards in Cuba. These Bloodhounds, and the Spanish government in the island which stands at their back, have placed themselves beyond the consideration of civilized governments or people. They should not be tolerated by any nation, and least of all by the United States. They ought to be denounced as barbarians and the enemies of mankind. We cannot believe that our government—the government of this mighty and enlightened republic—has sunk so low and is so cowardly as not to denounce these frightful atrocities and to afford some protection to American citizens. We have no expectation that the Spaniards will act less brutal in the future. It remains for our government to say whether this barbarous war shall continue. Either give Spain notice that she must leave the island by selling it to the United States or strengthen the hands of the Cubans to drive out the Spaniards. Any other policy would be weak, inhuman and unworthy this republic. We have had trouble enough for forty years or more about Cuba, and shall have more unless the question is settled now. Let us seize the opportunity afforded by the existing state of affairs to settle at once and forever this Cuban question.

The Fenian Shooting Case.

The recent shooting affray on Fourth street between two prominent Fenians, on account of some differences regarding the conduct of matters in the Fenian Circle to which they belonged, is an ugly case for the Brotherhood, whether Mr. Meehan dies or gets well or whether Mr. Keenan is hanged or acquitted. There has not been a time since the Canadian invasion in 1866 that the Fenians have not been wrangling among themselves, over their funds or their presidency or their programme of action. Under these dispiriting influences their organization has done nothing and does not seem likely to do anything. They are severely discountenanced in Ireland by the Pope and the priests, while here they are forever wrangling over the spoils. It seems likely now that murders or murderous assaults among themselves are to be added to their other drawbacks, and when these get a firm foothold in Fenianism even the Irishmen who enjoy broken heads must leave it. It has always seemed strange to us that a people who are so famous for bravery and fidelity in foreign service should be so unreliable and faltering in their own behalf. It is paraphrasing a trite remark, but it is appropriate nevertheless, to say that Fenianism is nobody's enemy but its own.

GAS—WALK UP TO THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE.—It is proposed at Albany to repeal the charters of all the gas companies of this city on account of their gross impositions. This, no doubt, would be severe upon the companies, but it would not be very pleasant to the people. This community could not stand tallow dips for a single night. Americans once deprived themselves of tea to get the better of oppression; but then tea is not gas. This proposition looks very like an invitation for the gas companies to come to terms, and seems to mean a high price.

The Loss of the Oneida.

Full particulars of the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, furnished by the arrival of the ship Benefactress at San Francisco yesterday, state that fifty-six of the persons on board were saved. The disaster seems to have been brought about by criminal negligence on the part of the officers of the Bombay. She struck the Oneida abaft the gangway, cutting a hole in her, and then continued complacently on her voyage to Yokohama, paying no attention to the guns fired by the Oneida on finding the extent of her distress, and making no effort whatever to rescue her people. Ten minutes after the collision the Oneida went down. All of her boats but one were demolished in the collision. Some of her crew escaped in that one, and others were picked up the next day by the Bombay, which was sent peremptorily to her aid after some of the survivors of the Oneida had got back to Yokohama and reported the disaster. A list of the saved is given in our account elsewhere, but the full list of those lost cannot be furnished with certainty, because, being the homeward bound vessel of the Chinese squadron, many transfers to and from her crew had been made. The fact that all on board were homeward bound after so long a service so far away from home makes the terrible disaster only the more dismal. It is hard indeed to go down with the "home pennant" hoisted.

But the inhumanity and negligence of the officers of the Bombay demand an investigation, and Minister Delong has already called for a naval court of inquiry. The captain of the Bombay has also demanded an investigation, but we hope it will be a more searching one than he can wish. Off the Bay of Yokohama is considered one of the worst places in the Asiatic seas, owing to volcanic influences and sudden tidal changes; but even taking these into account it seems utterly improbable that a collision so sudden and of such crushing effect could have been brought about even in the darkness except by the murderous negligence of lookouts ahead.

Important from St. Domingo—The Dominicans Officially Pronounce for Annexation.

Our special telegram from St. Domingo city via Havana brings us the important intelligence that the Dominican republic has formally declared in favor of annexation to the United States. By order of the government a vote of the people was taken on the question, and resulted in an overwhelming majority, opposition being nowhere visible. Having thus obtained the almost unanimous consent of the masses no obstacle will present itself to the early gaining of a permanent foothold in the West Indies by this government. St. Domingo is in every respect a desirable acquisition. Its commanding position in the Antilles will give us great naval advantages over the foreign nations that own the other islands, while its fertile soil, its minerals and its really fine climate will render the territory of sterling value to the agriculture and commerce of the United States. If we are to judge by the despatch published elsewhere nothing now remains but the formal ratification by our Senate of pending treaties to place us in full possession of the country, and we have no doubt that our Senators will act with promptness when apprised of the result of the recent vote.

That President Grant takes a deep interest in the movement for annexation is made apparent in our news from Hayti. Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, had visited Port au Prince on board the iron-clad Dictator, and in an interview with the members of the provisional government notified them that the United States would not tolerate the sending of arms and munitions of war to Cabral and the other Dominican insurgents. It is to be hoped the Haytien leaders possess intelligence enough to avoid encountering our hostility by aiding the handful of malcontents prowling on the borders of St. Domingo.

WRONG NAMES.—The three hundred emigrants just sent away from Ward's Island probably know by this time that they came from the wrong country, or at all events that their leaders did. What can be made of a fellow by the name of Milton, or another by the name of Meadows? Why, not even an alderman! Let them find an O'Rafferty for a leader and they shall all have sofas in the City Hall, and nothing to do but enjoy themselves for the remainder of their lives.

SOME SHAME.—One representative has dodged the verdict of the committee on the sale of cadetships quite in advance of any public appearance of his guilt. He therefore has some shame; but how utterly void of all sense of the respect due to the world's opinions must they be, and hold Whittemore to be, who now argue that that ousted member will return on a new election.

JUDGE STRONG'S confirmation to the Supreme Bench has been confirmed again by the Senate. That is strong enough confirmation, even for Judge Strong. Bradley is still held over.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Sergeon J. K. Tryon, of the United States Navy; Dr. Theodore Fassett, of Philadelphia, and Captain G. A. Sweeney, of the Fourth K. O. E. regiment, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. W. H. Lowery, of Virginia; Colonel J. G. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.; General B. F. Quimbey, and Dr. Samuel B. Henry, of Philadelphia; Colonel W. T. Parker, of Boston; Judge S. D. Lawrence, of Connecticut; General P. E. Butler, of California, and Major A. J. McCreary, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General J. S. Whitney, of Boston; ex-Mayor H. E. Hosford, of Lowell; Dr. J. Savage, of Albany; E. G. Parrots, of the United States Navy; Colonel A. W. Bosworth, of New Orleans, and Governor Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major General W. W. Averill, of New York; W. S. De Zing, of Geneva, and W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Everett House.

L. Prang, of Boston; E. C. Sprague, of Buffalo; A. G. McKenzie, of Kansas, and M. O. Davis, of Omaha, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Colt and T. B. Worton, of Connecticut; Colonel J. Donald Smith and Colonel Robert Moore, of Baltimore; H. A. Rice and E. T. Loring, of Boston; T. Thomas Vail, of Troy; Colonel O. W. Hutchinson, of Utica; Charles A. King and J. Sinclair, of Toledo, and W. T. Hart, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General B. H. Hill, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

C. Rathborn, of Albany; C. N. Beach and R. W. H. Jarvis, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

General Herbert, of the United States Army; G. A. Goddings, of Washington; C. F. Haviland, of France, and V. Hudon, of Montreal, are at the Astor House.

CUBA LIBRE.

Arrival of General Quesada in New York—His Reception—Present Situation in Cuba—The Resources of the Insurgent Forces—The Thirty Gunboats—Their Effectiveness.

Great was the commotion caused at the Cortlandt street ferry and Jersey City railroad station yesterday, at about four P. M., when some 300 Cubans were seen hurrying across, evidently bent upon something serious, and it was soon hinted that another expedition was in active preparation. An expedition it proved to be, but also one of peace. The Cubans were expecting their favorite leader, General Quesada, who had been telegraphed as being a passenger on board of the train due at the Jersey City station at forty minutes past four o'clock. Punctual to its time the train whirled into the station. No sooner was it brought to a stand still than the cars were invaded by the anxious crowd, eager to grasp the hand of a chief who has effected so much towards the good issue of the insurrection in Cuba. On making his appearance loud cheers of welcome rent the air. "Viva Cuba libre!" "Viva General Quesada!" "Viva Cespedes!" Then came three cheers more for the General's special edification. Everybody had some questions to put, and everybody wished to be first; consequently the combined efforts ended in a general rush, carrying the General and his immediate friends through the station to the carriage which awaited them outside. Señor Morales Lemus was absent, owing to an indisposition, but was represented by his secretary. The Cuban Junta was represented by Messrs. Mestre and Varona, and the Cuban Club by Messrs. Pinero, Delmonte, Galvez and Vandez Mendoza. When crossing the river the

CUBAN FLAG

was hoisted by some enterprising youth, who hoisted it mounted the roof of the ferryboat, and with his cap attached to the driver's whip waived it in full view of the Spanish frigate,

LA VICTORIA,

renewed cheers were indulged in, and soon the crowd landed at the foot of Cortlandt street, whence they proceeded up Broadway to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where for the present the General has taken up his quarters.

THE GENERAL'S APPEARANCE.

General Quesada is a man of middle stature and possesses a fine military bearing. His age is about thirty-seven and his features show evident traces of recent exposure. His head is remarkably well shaped and indicates a large amount of personal courage, combined with a strong will and perseverance. He fully expresses an opinion that the

CAUSE OF CUBA

stands better now than ever it did hitherto, that is up to the date of his departure from the patriot head quarters, on January 2d. Moreover the men are now disciplined soldiers, fully up to their work as such and determined rather to die than run from the enemy. Virtually speaking the insurgents are masters to hold the whole island with the exception of the cities of Havana and Cuba. The General states that all the other cities in the island could have easily been taken, but he preferred not incurring the risk that such steps would necessitate for the present. Moreover, it would have taken too much of its available force to hold them when taken, and, under existing circumstances, he did not deem it expedient to venture to such an extent. The troops have abundance of

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The artillery numbers thirteen light field pieces, and they have 20,000 rifles. Only some 5,000 men are armed with muskets. Horses and cattle of all descriptions are stated to be half equal to the demand, and many of the infantry are mounted when necessary. Throughout the territory under the control of the republican government agriculture continues as actively as during times of peace, but all parts in the immediate vicinity of the Spaniards are purposely devastated or burned, so as to cut off their supplies. The General reports that numbers of Spaniards are continually passing over to the patriot forces, who, he has to declare, although Irish against us who, more from charity than otherwise, let the Spaniards live. Spaniards are continually played out, as over 300 deserts are closely watched by the advance guards of the insurgents, who have no opportunity to harass them and cut off portions of their forces.

THE THIRTY GUNBOATS,

about which so much talk was made, are subjects that exist to the General's visibility. Firstly, because it is utterly impossible that thirty gunboats can effectually guard such an extent of seaboard; and secondly, because they are not capable of keeping out the sea, and draw too much water to approach the coast properly. Their cost of maintenance is enormous and their utility nil. The insurgents have a sparse force of 1,000 men who act on coast patrols and are effective enough to repulse any attack from the sea. In respect to the non-aid of the United States government in allowing them to sail, the general attributes it purely to a want of knowledge of the actual state of affairs in Cuba, which he can easily explain.

GENERAL JORDAN

is reported to be an active and able soldier and evidently stands high in the councils of the insurgent chiefs. General Quesada left the command of the patriot forces in Oriente to Jordan's

SUPERIOR OFFICER,

not only to the government of the United States, but also to the European governments, in which capacity he is duly accredited by the acting President, Cespedes, who authorizes him to do all in his power to aid and further the interests of the republic of Cuba. In his official capacity he is assisted by Colonel Varona as secretary and Major Loynas. On his way to New York he passed through the capital, but did not stop, having business to attend to in this city that required his presence personally previous to presenting himself officially to the authorities at Washington.

The prevailing opinion of the General and his companions is that the general aspect of affairs in respect to Cuban affairs will materially change when he has rendered an exact statement of the actual position. Should he be right, then may we wish him God-speed and success in the good cause.

THE SEASON OF LENT.

Forty Days of Reformation All Round—An Excellent Time for Physical and Moral Regeneration.

To-day is Ash Wednesday, the opening day of the season of Lent. No more of "cakes and ale" for forty days or of warring in the merry and mazy dance, or attending Black Crook performances, French masquerades, military balls, ice cream or champagne suppers, midnight serenades or sewing circles. A truce to all the frivolity contained in the foregoing enumeration. Be serious, sober and sensible for two score revolutions of the sun, and great will be your reward. Let the gay and festive young man who love not hops and whiskey punches shake off the mad pressure of their lives for this short period of time, and on Easter Sunday morning wake up to a clear head, a clear conscience and a hearty appetite. Let the delicate young ladies, who, ever since the winter season dawned upon us, had a mighty task of consumption and other such diseases visitations, carrying on their precious charms, stop "the night fantastic," and contemplate in quiet homes the serious business of existence. To the old folks there is no need of advice. They know the moral, mental and hygienic benefits conferred by this interpolation of time in the monotonous circle of the year. A change of diet will do no harm; a change from the spirit of price, avarice or arrogance will do good. Our Catholic folks will do the greater share of the fasting, but any one who likes can do so if he cannot afford a full feed. The time the dreadful Danes conquered Ireland the native bishops ordered a fast to get the sea robbers out of the country, but the people happened to be starving at the time, and a local poet declared the sentiment by saying:—

Could fasts bring freedom
We wouldn't need 'em,
For we can't fast faster than we're fasting now.

This season of Lent is generally regarded as a preparation for Easter, and a time specially set apart for repentance over the sins of the past year. St. Jerome speaks of the fast as a memorial of the Saviour's passion. According to the same writer as well as St. Leo and St. Augustine and most of the fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries, it was instituted by the Apostles. It seems to have been made obligatory at least as early as A. D. 326. The original rule was only one meal a day, at which flesh was forbidden; but considerable modifications are made in countries where the climate or habits of the people render its observance injurious to health, and dispensations are also frequently granted in favor of particular persons. The Protestant denominations which recognize the season of Lent leave the manner of observance to individual judgment, which appears a sensible method of management. Taken on the whole, however, the Catholic Church is indulgent enough to the sheep of its fold in this free republic.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.

Yesterday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while a French gentleman, named Alphonse Perier, about fifty-five or sixty years of age and a resident of Orange Valley, was walking along Broad street, Newark, N. J., he suddenly dropped on the sidewalk insensible. He was promptly removed to Conover's drug store, near by, but all efforts to restore him proved useless; he died in a few moments. On his person were found a gold watch and chain, $143 in cash, and a certificate of membership of the New York Manhattan Club. He is believed to have been quite wealthy and resided at the Valley in elegant style. There appears to be some mystery about his family matters. His coachman, who took charge of the body, stated that he was not married, though he had two children living with him whom he called his own. That he was possessed of considerable wealth and was a person of culture and refinement is pretty certain. Dr. Dodd viewed the body and decided that heart disease was the cause of death.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Burlingame Funeral Programme and Chinese Ministerial Succession.

British Parliamentary Debate—The Church and Emigration.

Carnival Festivities in Paris and Rome.

Reported Successes of the Cuban Insurrectionists—Valmaseda Completely Routed.

RUSSIA.

The Burlingame Funeral Programme.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 1870.

The remains of the late Hon. Anson Burlingame will be sent to the United States by way of Berlin.

The widow and sons of the deceased will remain in St. Petersburg.

The disease of which Mr. Burlingame died was inflammation of the lungs.

The Chinese Negotiations with the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 1870.

The Chinese ambassadors continue their negotiations with the Russian government, even since the death of Mr. Burlingame.

The Chinese Ministerial Succession.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 1870.

It is reported that J. McLeary Brown, the Secretary of the Chinese embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Irish Church Bill—Government Aid to Emigration, and Mr. Gladstone's Opposition.

LONDON, March 1, 1870.

In the House of Lords this evening a bill was introduced by Lord Redesdale to amend the Irish Church act. The bill was passed to a first reading and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Mr. Rylands gave notice of a motion for the reduction of the African squadron.

Mr. Torrens moved that it was expedient for the government to encourage emigration by enabling guardians to borrow money for that purpose.

A protracted debate followed, in which Lord Claude Hamilton and Messrs Aytoun, Muntz and Lawrence were the chief participants.

Mr. Dilke denounced the granting of State aid to promote emigration.

Mr. Lawrence described the success which had attended the assistance rendered to emigrants to Canada last year.

Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed the motion, and Mr. Torrens replied.

A division was had, and the motion was disagreed to by a vote of 43 to 153.

Mr. Dodds had leave to introduce a bill for the registration of county voters.

Mr. Maguire moved for an inquiry into religious teaching in the prisons.

Mr. Newdegate opposed and Mr. Bruce favored the motion, which was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Growls from the Banks of the Thames.

LONDON, March 1, 1870.

There is much indignation in sporting circles at the result of the boat race yesterday between Sadler and Heath.

It is supposed the result was prearranged between the parties for betting purposes.

FRANCE.

Carnival Festivities—The People at the Tuileries.

PARIS, March 1, 1870.

Notwithstanding the announcement that the Mardi Gras festivities would be suppressed by the police, at this hour (one o'clock) the fat ox (boeuf gras) procession has just entered the court yard of the Tuileries.

Great crowds of people gathered on the line of march, but no disturbances of any kind have occurred.

SPAIN.

A Bishop in Custody—Parliamentary Supervision of the Church.

MADRID, March 1, 1870.

The Bishop of Osma has arrived in Madrid in the custody of the civil guard.

Señor Martos intends to interpellate the government respecting the visit which the Spanish Bishops in Rome made to Prince Alfonso on his arrival there with the Duke de Cheste.

ROME.

The Carnival Festivities.

ROME, March 1, 1870.

For the first time since 1850 the police permit the wearing of masks in the streets during the carnival. No disturbances have occurred.

The weather is unfavorable and there is little animation in the festivities.

GERMANY.

The Death Penalty Abolition Bill—Count Bismarck Defeated.

BERLIN, March 1, 1870.

In the Reichstag to-day Count Bismarck made a long speech against the abolition of the death penalty. He declared that the adoption of such a measure would be fatal to the new code.

The Reichstag, however, voted in favor of abolition by a majority of 37.

A Mail Steamship Aground.

BREMEN, March 1, 1870.

The steamship Rhein grounded yesterday while coming up the Bremerhaven. She lies in the outer harbor, and at last accounts had not got afloat.

HOLLAND.

The Rate of Discount.

AMSTERDAM, March 1, 1870.

The Bank of Holland to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount to four per cent. The opinion is general that other Continental banks will follow the example.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

Democratic Victories.

ROME, March 1, 1870.

Calvert Comstock, democrat, is elected Mayor by 394 majority, with two republican and three democratic Supervisors.

ELMIRA, March 1, 1870.

John Arnot, Jr., dem., was elected Mayor by 308 majority. Common Council stands eight democrats and four republicans; and four democratic and two republican Supervisors are elected, making the Board consist of ten democrats and seven republicans. The republicans elect the City Collector and Treasurer.

ATTICA, March 1, 1870.

James McQuade, democrat, is elected Mayor by twenty-six majority. The rest of the ticket elected is democratic by majorities of 500 and upwards.

OSWEGO, March 1, 1870.

A. S. Page, democrat, was elected Mayor by 303 majority, a democratic loss of 200. The republicans elect two out of four Aldermen, which gives them a majority in the Common Council. They also elect two Supervisors and the democrats two—a republican loss of one.

Republican Victories.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 1, 1870.

The republicans have carried the city by 450 majority. They elect four out of six Supervisors and five out of six Aldermen.

AUBURN, March 1, 1870.

The vote for Mayor is very close, but chances are in favor of E. M. Gallup, democrat. The republicans elect the balance of the city ticket by majorities ranging from 250 to 300. Of the Supervisors elected five are republicans and two democrats; of the aldermen seven are republicans and two democrats. The Board will stand eleven republicans and three democrats.

CUBA.

More Butcheries—Sixteen Cubans and Two American Citizens Executed Near Santiago de Cuba by Order of Valmaseda.

HAVANA, Feb. 26, Via KEY WEST, March 1, 1870.

News received in this city from Santiago de Cuba, dated February 18, states that eighteen well known citizens were arrested a few days since and taken to an obscure estate near San Juan, a place about fifteen miles from this city. They were there tried by a court martial and without counsel. No witnesses, either, were present. The trial was brief, and closed with the whole party being executed. The charges against them were that of being connected with the Cuban Junta in Santiago de Cuba.

Among the unfortunate victims were two American citizens—John Francis Portuondo, a naturalized citizen, and Charles Dannery, a native-born American.

Acting Governor Ojedo, on hearing of their arrest, immediately issued orders to have them all sent back to the city; but Colonel Doet, commanding the contra guerillas, refused to obey the Governor, alleging that he had superior orders from Valmaseda.

Defeat of the Spanish Forces—Valmaseda and Goyeneche Routed—The Spaniards Dislodged from the Villas.

The following despatch has been received here through reliable sources:—

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Feb. 28, 1870.

Just back from Camaguey and Cinco Villas. Shall report further Saturday. Goyeneche and Valmaseda routed. Spaniards dislodged from all their encampments at the Villas. The West threatened. Evacuation of Camaguey ordered. Line to be formed westward for protection.

Surrender of General Arango—Conference with General Rodas for Ending the Rebellion.

HAVANA, March 1, 1870.

The insurgent General Napoleon Arango, who originated the rebellion in the Central Department, has voluntarily surrendered to the authorities at Las Minas with seventy of his men. He promises to come to Havana to confer with the Captain General as to the best means of ending the insurrection without further bloodshed.

The rebels have burned some warehouses at Incaro.

Reports About Cuban Expeditions—Generals Goyeneche and Puello Again in the Field.

HAVANA, March 1, 1870.

Letters from Holguin state that Colonel Ashby, of General Goicouria's expedition, has been killed and five of the men have surrendered. In all, about twenty of the party which originally landed have been shot. General Goicourio is still at large.

Generals Goyeneche, Puello and Benegassi have again taken the field.

RED RIVER.

Riel Elected President of the Convention—Discontent of the English Settlers—A Government Force Moving on Fort Garry—Governor McTavish Released.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1870.

Advices from Red River say that Riel was unanimously elected President of the provisional government after the adjournment of the convention which framed the bill of rights.

The English residents are reported as greatly incensed at the manner in which their delegation knuckled to the French in the late convention, and an uprising was regarded as imminent.

A letter from Pembina, dated February 17, states that Colonel Bolton, of the Dennis Surveying party, has a force of loyal English and Canadians, with a liberal sprinkling of Indians, and was moving upon Fort Garry, where President Riel was ready to receive them.

The following are the other provisional officers elected with Riel:—James Ross, Chief Justice; Thomas Bunker, Secretary of State; W. B. O'Donohue, Secretary of the Treasury.

The *New Nation* considers the Bill of Rights adopted as a very moderate one. A general amnesty for political offences would soon be published.

Governor McTavish and his associates had been set at liberty.

The Convention appointed Judge Black, Rev. William Rice and Alfred Scott delegates in behalf of the settlement.

A letter from Pembina, dated February 18, repeats the old story of the Sioux Indians raid upon the Red River insurgents.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Lynch Law in Louisiana—The Murderers of General Lidell Killed by a Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1870.

A party of about twenty-five masked men surrounded the Sheriff's house at Harrisonburg, La., about one o'clock Sunday night and caused the Sheriff and his family to retire, when they entered the house and killed Colonel Charles Jones and his eldest son. His youngest son, who was in the house, is supposed to have saved himself by leaping into the Ouachita river and swimming across. They were in the custody of the Sheriff, charged with murdering General Lidell a short time since, on board the steamer St. Marys, at Jones Landing, Ouachita river. The party of maskers are supposed to be friends of Siddell.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Judge Dowling Down on a Policeman, and Extraordinary Conduct in Court of the Police.

At the Union Assembly Rooms on Monday night there was an attempt at burglary. Information was given to the police, who entered the premises, but did not find anybody there who ought not to be. Shortly afterwards Edward O'Connor, residing at No. 139 Greenwich street, came to the door, stating that he wanted a drink. He was refused admission; but, persevering in his efforts, he was shot at by George Figgie, a German and doorkeeper, and the ball passed through the folds of the breast of his coat. The police were called for, and they arrested Figgie, and, on searching him, did not find any pistol upon him.

Figgie was brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and the police officer, John D. Minnie, of the Fourteenth precinct, volunteered the statement to the Judge that no pistol had been found upon any of the parties.

Judge—This man has been shot, has he not?

Officer—Yes.

Judge to complainant—Step down and make your complaint to the clerk, sir.

While the complaint was being taken and the clerk was trying to get at the facts, Judge Dowling observed officer Minnie go to the complainant and whisper to him. The Judge immediately left his seat on the bench and went to the complainant.

The Judge, holding the Bible before the complainant, said:—"Put your hand on the Bible, sir." The complainant did so and took the oath.

Judge—Now, sir, what did the policeman say to you?

Complainant—He told me to tell the Judge that I would withdraw the charge.

Judge—I wonder what the police will do next. If they will advise complainants to withdraw charges while the complaints are being taken, I wonder what it is they don't do outside the court. Now, sir, I shall take a complaint from you against the officer for giving this advice, and I shall hold you, in default of $1,000, to prosecute Figgie for this attempt to shoot you.

Connor—Can't I get bail, Judge?

Judge—I don't know that; you will have to give it before you are liberated.

Bail was subsequently given and Judge Dowling sent for Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, and after having the facts given to him undertook that Minnie, the officer, should be tried before the Commissioners of Police for this offence.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 89¾ for the issue of 1862; 89⅞ for issue of 1865, and 88¾ for issue of 1867; ten-forties, 86½. Erie Railway shares, 21¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 1.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 74f. 22c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 1.—United States bonds closed active at 95¼ a 95½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat; Middling uplands, 11¼ a 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause a dulness in the cotton market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firmer. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 30,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Fine rosin, 12s. per cwt. Refined petroleum, 1s. 11½d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. a 45s. 3d. per cwt. Whale oil quiet and steady. Sugar firm both on spot and afloat. Refined petroleum firmer, but not quotably higher. Turpentine quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 1.—Petroleum closed flat at 59f. for standard white.

ST. DOMINGO.

Official Declaration in Favor of Annexation.

Overwhelming Majority of the Popular Vote Given for the Measure.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 20, Via HAVANA, March 1, 1870.

The Dominican republic has formally declared in favor of annexation to the United States. The government officially invited a general vote on the measure, and the result, as recorded in this city (the capital), shows an overwhelming majority in the affirmative.

Santiago La Vega and Azra led the demand for admission to the Union, and nowhere was there any visible opposition.

The Council of Ministers place the public debt at less than $1,500,000.

The American war vessel Swatara, Commander Allen, arrived at this port yesterday, in time to witness the enthusiasm of the people on the popular vote for annexation to the Union.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN CITY.

All the Passengers, Crew, Treasure and Baggage Saved and Taken Back to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1870.

The steamer Colorado brings intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Golden City on the 22d of February, near Cape St. Lazaro. Her passengers, crew, baggage and treasure were saved and brought back by the Colorado. The ship was a total wreck, having broken in two just forward of the smoke stack and abaft the paddle boxes, and was rapidly going to pieces. She went ashore at seven o'clock in the morning in a dense fog. The sea was very smooth at the time and providentially remained so several hours after she struck.

KENTUCKY.

Silver Mines Discovered in Grayson County.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1870.

Silver mines of unparalleled richness are said to have been discovered in Grayson county. The ore is found to contain a larger percentage of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible. They will be developed in the spring.

NEW YORK CITY.

Hints and Items of News Gathered Up About Town.

The Comptroller yesterday awarded a large number of contracts for regulating, paving and grading streets.

The Girard medals were presented yesterday afternoon to the most meritorious scholars of Public School No. 10, female department.

A party of about fifty persons left this city for the West, under the auspices of the Excelsior Colony of this city, yesterday afternoon. The destination is Republican county, Kansas, in which section the colony has recently purchased a valuable tract of land.

A fire occurred in the vinegar factory of Henry Rams, No. 152 West Forty-first street, yesterday morning and destroyed $3,000 worth of property; insured for $2,000. Suspicions exist that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, City Chamberlain, reports that he has received $3,931 as net proceeds of interest for the month of February, 1870, on moneys of the city and county deposited in bank. This amount, with previous payments passed to interest account in the Treasury, foots up the handsome sum of $193,444.

The Farley family, residing at No. 129 Charlton street, was poisoned on Monday night by eating stale eggs purchased at a neighboring store on Saturday last. The symptoms were violent gripings and extreme prostration. Mr. Farley's mother was also affected; but a young lady who partook of supper with them and refrained from eating wasn't griped. All are now out of danger.

Mayor Hall has returned the resolution of the Common Council tendering William H. Seward the hospitalities of the city. He says it is not, in his opinion, a resolution which calls for either his approval or disapproval; but at the same time he begs to call the attention of the Common Council to section forty-two of the charter, which forbids the expenditure of any money for any procession, entertainment, celebration, &c., unless by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Common Council.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Alleged Outrages on a Pupil—Teachers' Salaries.

The Board of Education met at their headquarters, in Red Hook lane, last evening. The secretary, Mr. Stuart, reported the credited balances of the various accounts to be $751,250.

Mr. Barnes, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty alleged to have been perpetrated by Miss Nichols on the child of Mr. Richards, denounced the papers for commenting upon the alleged outrage. He reported that the committee had made a careful investigation of the matter and fully exonerated Miss Nichols from all imputation cast upon her. They did not justify her, however, in retaining the child's clothing. He moved that a letter which had been addressed to the Board by Mr. Richards be returned, together with a communication to the effect that the Board, having perfect confidence in the committee on investigation of the charges, support the decision rendered by them. This was adopted.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the matter of the teachers' salaries, submitted a resolution for adoption containing a schedule of prices, which they think would be a fair remuneration. The teachers in charge of the grammar or intermediate departments to receive $1,000; assistants in the grammar department, $300; teachers in the supplementary classes, $900; teachers in charge of the primary schools and departments with an average attendance of 600 scholars, $900*; assistants in these schools, $850; teachers in charge of the primary schools and departments with an average attendance of 500 pupils $750; assistants in these schools, $600; teachers in colored schools Nos. 1 and 2, $800; the principals of schools Nos. 1 and 2, $2,025.

It was resolved to make this report the special order of the day for the meeting on the 14th inst.

No other business of importance was transacted.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Meeting of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Co-operative Association—The New Jersey Pilotage Law.

A stated meeting of the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. James A. Van Brunt in the chair. The president reported progress on the Hon. John Lynch's bill on American shipping interests before the House of Representatives at Washington. The Committee on New Jersey Pilotage Laws put in the following bill, which is before the New Jersey Legislature, and will, it is expected, be acted on this week:—

AN ACT relative to pilotage in the navigable waters of the State of New Jersey or in waters over which she has concurrent jurisdiction.

Be it enacted, &c., That any citizen of the United States who is the enrolled or registered master of any vessel of the United States, who shall have sole command and charge thereof and whose vessel shall be bound either in or out of any of the navigable waters of the State of New Jersey, or over which the said State has concurrent jurisdiction with other States, constituting waters whereon pilotage is usually charged, demanded or received, whether the same be in or out of the capes of the Delaware or in the Delaware bay or river, in or over the bar of Sandy Hook, to act as pilot of his own vessel; and for that purpose he is hereby declared to be a pilot duly commissioned and authorized to act as such for that purpose for his own vessel. And be it enacted, That all laws now in force and which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

After some discussion on the interests of the association the meeting adjourned.

THAT BOLD STROKE IN FINANCE.

The notorious Patrick McDonald, who defrauded Joseph Brendrick, who arrived in this city from California, of $2,500 gold, was brought before Judge Dowling yesterday and committed to answer. In default of $10,000 bail he was sent down to the cells. The District Attorney has now eleven indictments against this man in his office not yet acted upon. It is therefore hoped that in this case, where there can be no possibility of any legal quibbling, a conviction will be sought to be obtained.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

FULL PARTICULARS OF HER LOSS.

Shameful Inhumanity of the Officers of the Bombay.

No Attention Paid to the Oneida's Calls for Assistance.

Heroic Conduct of Commander Williams and the Other Officers.

But Two Officers and Fifty-four Men Saved from a Crew of One Hundred and Seventy-six Souls.

Prompt Aid Forwarded to the Scene by the Japanese Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1870.

The ship Benefactress arrived from Yokohama, Japan, to-day.

She brings full particulars of the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, which left Yokohama on the 23d of January, homeward bound. The steamer left her anchorage in the afternoon and the accident occurred at seven the same evening. The United States Minister visited her in the forenoon and received the usual salute, and the guns were reloaded with the expectation of replying to a salute from a Russian gunboat to Mr. Delong. The salute, however, was not given, and the guns remained loaded. As the Oneida steamed out of the harbor the crews of the various vessels and men at work in the port gave cheers and wished her a happy voyage. On passing out of the harbor her fires were banked and steam blown off.

While the officers were at dinner, at about seven o'clock, the lookout man shouted "Steamer lights ahead," and a midshipman gave the order to port helm. Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief that she had not observed the Oneida, although her lights were burning brightly. The steamer, which proved to be the Bombay, of the Peninsular and Oriental line, came right on and struck the Oneida on the starboard side, abaft the gangway, about halfway between the main and mizzen rigging. A hole was cut through which the whole interior of the ship was visible. The binnacle, wheel and rudder were carried away and two men standing at the wheel were instantly killed.

The Bombay did not stop after crashing through the Oneida, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired to attract her attention and bring her back.

Orders were given to lower the boats, but only only one lifeboat was available, the others having been crushed. The lifeboat was manned by Dr. Suddards, the boatswain and fifteen of the crew. Five guns were fired, but before the sixth could be discharged the Oneida sunk—within ten minutes after she was struck.

None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the Bombay. They report that when it became evident that there was no hope of saving the ship the officers gathered around Captain Williams, and he was heard to say if the ship went down he would go with her. The lifeboat was obliged to leave the sinking ship to avoid being swamped.

After pulling about for a while, the crew of the lifeboat seeing none of the crew floating, not one of all the 160 who went down, unwillingly bent their boat's head to landward, about five miles distant. On landing the natives kindly treated them, and they obtained the assistance of a guide and started to walk to Yokohama, which they reached at daylight the next morning. The Bombay was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck and succeeded in saving thirty-nine men who had got into a cutter which floated when the ship went down. Several other vessels—one with Minister Delong on board—proceed to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives were saved. The Japanese government sent boats and apparatus to search for the wreck and if necessary to buoy the spot. The passengers on board the Bombay were quite surprised when they heard of the calamity which had befallen the vessel they had struck, but declare they neither heard any request from the Oneida to stay by them nor minute guns fired. A naval court martial has been demanded by the captain of the Bombay.

The officers and men of the Oneida numbered 176, only fifty-six of whom, including Dr. Suddards and two junior officers, survived the disaster.

The following is a list of the saved:—Isaac J. Yates, master; James Suddards, surgeon; Nicholas Anderson, acting boatswain; W. W. Crowninshield, captain's clerk; William Anderson, Thomas Bigby, William A. Bennett, Henry Bennett, Michael Boylo, William Brittney, Charles Brown, Pat Cunningham, F. J. Connolly, Robert F. Dyer, Henry Gerney, John Green, James Houston, William Holtz, William Henry, John Jones, Isaac Johns, James Jordan, George W. Kauffman, William C. King, John Kelly, Thomas Lyons, Joseph P. Long, John Long, James McDonald, Edward Mulvell, Philip McDonald, Michael McHale, Michael Murray, Peter Norman, Robert F. Beard, Washington Postley, Charles Regan, Edward Reilley, William H. Roach, John Rushby, Albert Rugers, John Sweeney, Porter Smith, Henry Sanders, Thomas Stevenson, Abraham Stolhoff, Patrick Fehan, Thomas Speers, John Squires, James Stanley, William Taylor, William Tinker, Edward Tate, William Tryol, Henry Noll, Christian Yager and five Chinese boys.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Inhuman Indifference Displayed by the Bombay's Officers—The Calls of the Oneida Unheeded—Indignation of the People Against Captain Eyra—Measures Taken by the United States Minister.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 31, Via SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1870.

The most terrible accident and most horrible exhibition of inhumanity known in the East occurred about twenty miles down this coast at half-past six on the evening of January 24.

The United States steamer Oneida, bound for home, collided with the British Peninsular and Oriental iron mail steamer Bombay, Captain Arthur Wellsley Eyra. The Bombay struck the Oneida on her starboard quarter, carrying away her poop deck, cutting off her whole stern, and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the Bombay, at the water line.

Three times the Oneida hailed the Bombay with "Ship ahoy! stand by; you've cut us down;" blew her whistle and fired her guns, all of which the officers of the Bombay say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away.

The Oneida went down stern first, in about twenty fathoms of water, with twenty officers and fifty men. The captain of the Bombay did not stop to rescue those on board, nor did he on his arrival here report the accident or inform the authorities. The first known of the affair was the next morning, when Dr. Suddards, the surgeon, with fifteen of the crew, arrived on foot. But two cutters were available, and the officers, almost to a man, refused to take them while a man remained aboard.

Discipline was complete to the last. The sick were all being put into the boats, the officers remaining at their posts until the ship went down.

The only United States government vessel in Japan being the storeship, Minister Delong was obliged to accept from the English, French and Russian men-of-war steamer, steam launches, cutters, &c., and in company with Colonel Shepard, Consul at Jeddo, and Mr. Farrington, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is still being done to rescue the sufferers and recover the bodies of the lost.

Minister Delong, on his own responsibility, has chartered the gunboat Aroostook, lately sold by the United States government to private parties, manned her with a mixed crew of the survivors of the Oneida, volunteer citizens and engineers furnished by the Russian corvette, and placed her under the command of naval officers and sent her, with Colonel Shepard to represent him, to the scene of the disaster, while the Minister himself is making a thorough investigation by a naval court of inquiry. Minister Delong is entitled to great praise for his prompt and earnest action.

The position of the Oneida was to-day ascertained by a spar, which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies have yet been found.

Had the Bombay sent her boats to the assistance of the Oneida, all, or nearly all, would have been saved.

The feeling of indignation towards Captain Crye is terrible. None but his company and a few of his countrymen attempt to shield him.

The following is a correct list of the officers lost:—

Commander—E. P. Williams.
Lieutenant Commanders—W. F. Stewart and A. W. Muldaur.
Paymaster—S. L. Tullock, Jr.
Masters—Walter Sargeant and J. K. Phelan.
Ensigns—J. W. Cowie and Charles E. Brown.
Midshipmen—W. Unier, G. K. Brown, C. A. Copp, J. C. Hull, G. K. Adams.
Assistant Surgeon—Frothingham.
Engineers—N. B. Littig, H. Barstow, C. W. C. Seater and John Torrence.
Carpenter—J. D. Penner.
Paymaster's Clerk—W. C. Thomas. And ninety-five men.

Later.

The following additional facts, by investigation, show there is a terrible responsibility somewhere else besides with the Bombay. The Oneida, in a late typhoon, lost all but three of her small boats. One of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save 179 men. The last words of Commander Williams, when Lieutenant Commander Muldaur reported the vessel sinking, were:—"I know it, but what can I do? I asked for more boats, and they were not allowed me." Thus through the negligence of somebody and the inhumanity of the Bombay's officers a battle scarred and historic ship has been sunk and as brave a crew of officers and men as ever stood between her flag and her enemies have been lost to their friends and to their country.

The Crew of the Oneida.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1870.

The following is a correct list of the crew only of the Oneida, as stated in the returns to the Navy Department in December:—William Anderson, seaman, Sweden; Wallace Wallen, landsman, New York; Hugh Barnes, fireman, Ireland; Michael Boyle, coal heaver, Ireland; John Boyle, coal heaver, Ireland; A. W. Bottsford, W. O. S., Athens; Thomas Bagey, coal heaver, Philadelphia; Henry Bennett, ordinary seaman, Nova Scotia; Miles Blunt, ordinary seaman, New York; Charles Brown, ordinary seaman, Ireland; William Boynton, chief quartermaster, Maine; John Brown, seaman, Denmark; William H. Bennett, seaman, Massachusetts; James B. Been, landsman, Connecticut; Richard Boston, landsman, Philadelphia; William Brittney, ordinary seaman, Maine; Joseph Bess, landsman, England; William H. Bustin, landsman, England; Benjamin Baptist, landsman, New Orleans; William Clark, quartermaster, Rhode Island; James J. Clark, yeoman, New York; James Cannon, fireman, Scotland; Patrick Cunningham, fireman, Ireland; Dennis Cronan, coal heaver, Ireland; John B. Center, landsman, New Jersey; John B. Cooper, landsman, Ireland; C. H. Carrigan, Ireland; John Cannon, boy, Ireland; John Clark, steerage steward, New York; Robert F. Dyer, coal heaver, China; Hugh Donnelly, fireman, Ireland; John Dale master-at-arms, Isle of Man; William Farrell, captain of forecastle, Ireland; Henry Fox, seaman, England; Thomas Fallon, ordinary seaman, Ireland; James Ferguson, carpenter's mate, Liverpool; Al Seer Foo, cook, Hiogo; Edward Fitzpatrick, landsman, Idaho; John Green, coalheaver, Philadelphia; Darcy M. Cox, Virginia; Henry Garner, coalheaver, England; John Hill, fireman, England; Frank Hayne, seaman, Washington; James Houston, ordinary seaman, Charleston; Charles Heney, coalheaver, Russia; James Haskins, coalheaver, London; William Henry, schoolmaster, Scotland; James Jordan, seaman, Ireland; John E. Sevens, boatswain's mate, Ireland; Carl Janson, seaman, Denmark; Greal Jacobson, ordinary seaman, Holland; Christian Jager, ordinary seaman, New York; Jos. Jeffries, boy, Philadelphia; R. M. Johnson, boy, Philadelphia; Thomas C. A. Keating, ordinary seaman, Ireland; George Kuhn, cooper, Bavaria; George Kauffman, landsman, Philadelphia; William. C. King, guard, Massachusetts; John Long, boy, Philadelphia; Patrick Lavinle, coal heaver, Ireland; George G. Longman, mate in charge, England; Thos. G. Lyons, boatswain's mate, Ireland; Matthew Lynch, seaman, New Jersey; Wm. C. Lewis, nurse, Philadelphia; S. C. Lours, ordinary seaman, Connecticut; A. H. Lang, wardroom steward, China; Joseph R. Long, landsman, Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Lang, ordinary seaman, China; A. Lem, steward, China; Wm. Mahoney, fireman, Ireland; William McIlwer, boy, Jersey City; John Murphy, fireman, Ireland; Edward Mulvehill, fireman, Ireland; Martin McCall, coalheaver, Ireland; John McElancey, coalheaver, Ireland; Cornelius Mawley, landsman, Brooklyn; Jeremiah Mahony, seaman, Ireland; Wm. C. McGrath, guard, New York; Michael Murray, steward's cook, New York; Patrick McQuade, ordinary seaman, Ireland; John D. Mooney, armorer, Philadelphia; John Moran, quartermaster, St. John; John Morgan, carpenter, South Wales; Charles Miller, ordinary seaman, Scotland; Hugh Mooney, fireman, Philadelphia; John McCloskey, coal heaver, Philadelphia; James McFillan, ordinary seaman, Philadelphia; Hugh Murray, apothecary, England; Phillip McDonald, landsman, Scotland; James McDonald, coal heaver, Ireland; A. Man, landsman, China; Albert Murphy, coal heaver, Nashville; Peter Noonan, seaman, Ireland; Christian Olsen, seaman, Denmark; James O'Brien, ordinary seaman, England; A. H. Ohm, landsman, China; John R. Price, fireman, New Jersey; John Pottigrew, coal heaver, Ireland; William Pomeroy, landsman, Worcester; Robert F. Pearl, boy, Massachusetts; Charles Ryan, ordinary seaman, England; William Ricketts, mate, New York; William H. Roach, ordinary seaman, New York; Thomas Reddy, fireman, Ireland; Edward Reilly, fireman, Ireland; John Rashly, seaman, New York; Albert Rugarat, calker, Holland; Charles Schooling, cockswain, Germany; James G. Stanley, forecastle, Ireland; T. Stevenson, ordinary gunner, Scotland; Henry Sanders, ordinary seaman, Hamburg; J. Squires, ordinary seaman, St. Johns; Patrick Sheehan, coal heaver, Ireland; John Shorten, landsman, Washington; Thomas Stanton, foreman, England; Daniel A. Schull, ordinary seaman, Kentucky; Thomas Speers, landsman, England; Peter Smith, coal heaver, Antwerp; Daniel Sidney, landsman, Scotland; John Sweeney, fireman, Ireland; Wm. Taylor, seaman, Ireland; John Thompson, captain of the hold, Long Island; Wm. Tinker, quarter gun, Pennsylvania; Edward Gate, England; Michael Trung, C. D., China; Daniel Townsend, landsman, Dora; Thomas Whelly, quartermaster, Ireland; William White, landsman, Philadelphia; Thomas White, landsman, Maryland; Charles Wren, W. R. Cook, England; Henry Well, boy, Pennsylvania. Michael Shanahan, paymaster, was transferred to the Monocacy for discharge September 14, 1869. John Williams, seaman, is reported as a deserter in Japan. Surgeon Suddards, of the Oneida, is a son of Rev. Mr. Suddards, rector of Grace church, in this city. His father a day or two since received a letter from him dated shortly before the sailing of the Oneida from Yokohama. He was in fine spirits at the prospect of returning home. His father was prostrated at the first reports of the disaster; but, though relieved somewhat at later despatches, is now, as are many other families in this city, anxious to receive a list of those saved.

Further from Washington—Opinion of Admiral Porter Respecting the Disaster—Anxiety of Relatives—The Oneida Homeward Bound—History of the Steamship Bombay.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

The despatch received at the Navy Department this afternoon announces that fifty-six persons have been saved from the United States corvette Oneida.

The department to-day telegraphed for particulars of the disaster. It is Admiral Porter's opinion that the vessel was struck abaft the foremast and went down head first. Should this be the case, it is expected that the reliable facts will show a larger loss of officers than men. It is the opinion here that the failure to save more of the officers and crew was owing to the fact that the vessel was about starting on a long voyage and had her boats lashed in cranes over the bulwarks, which could not be set adrift in time. The greatest anxiety is felt here to learn every particular, and it is hoped that something will be received early to-morrow.

The friends of the officers of the ill-fated vessel by this disaster have been thrown into great sorrow, and to-day numbers have visited the Navy Department in quest of information. The paymaster of the vessel was the son of Mr. Tullock, the collector of internal revenue for this district. Mr. Tullock received a letter from his son recently, dated Yokohama, January 23, announcing that his vessel would sail for home on the afternoon of the next day, and as the collision occurred on the 24th, fifteen miles from Yokohama, it is presumed that it must have been in the night, which accounts for the loss of so many of her crew, the darkness preventing the boats of the Bombay from picking them up.

The Bombay is one of the English screw mail steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, now running between Bombay, Point De Galle, in Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghae and Yokohama. She is an iron vessel of 1,000 tons burden and 250 horse power. In 1865, under command of Captain Burn, she voyaged between Point De Galle, Ceylon and King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, Australia. She was powerfully built for the hurricanes, cyclones and "southerly busters" indigenous to those oceans.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The March Statement Compared with That of the Corresponding Month Last Year and with the February Statement of 1870.

The following statement of the public debt on the 1st of March has just been issued from the Treasury Department. We compare the figures with those given at the corresponding time last year:—

	Mar. 1, 1869.	Mar. 1, 1870.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
Five per cent bonds.....	$221,589,300	$221,589,300
Six per cent bonds......	1,885,264,750	1,886,350,350
Total bearing coin in.	$2,107,854,050	$2,107,939,650
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per cent certific'tes	$57,140,000	$45,555,000
Navy pension fund......	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bearing cur'cy in.	$71,140,000	$59,555,000
Matured, not paid.......	6,442,463	3,973,348
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes.....	$356,021,073	$356,109,978
Fractional currency......	39,781,547	39,950,039
Gold certificates........	25,775,560	44,382,840
Total bearing no int..	$421,578,180	$440,442,857
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int...	$2,107,854,950	$2,107,939,650
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	71,140,000	59,555,000
Debt bearing no interest	421,578,180	440,442,857
Matured debt not paid..	6,442,463	3,973,346
Total..............	$2,606,994,694	$2,611,910,854
Bonds to Pacific R.R. Co.	53,937,000	64,457,320
Grand total............	$2,660,931,694	$2,676,365,173
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin................	$98,741,260	$102,409,739
Currency............	16,853,529	10,250,233
Sinking fund—coin interest bonds and accrued interest thereon.	—	27,876,529
Other purchased bonds..	—	72,782,763
Total in Treasury.....	$115,594,789	$213,349,318
Debt less cash in Tre'sy.	$2,545,336,904	$2,463,027,855
Decrease of the national debt since March 1, 1869........		$82,309,049

VARIATIONS FROM LAST YEAR.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt bearing coin int...	$85,600	—
Debt bearing cur'cy int..	—	$11,595,000
Debt bearing no interest	18,864,677	—
Matured debt not paid...	—	2,469,117

The following table compares the March statement of the public debt with the previous one made on the 1st of February, 1870:—

	Feb. 1, 1870.	March 1, 1870.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
Five per cent bonds.....	$221,589,300	$221,589,300
Six per cent bonds.....	1,886,349,900	1,886,350,300
Total bearing coin int.	$2,107,939,200	$2,107,937,650
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Three per ct. certificates	$45,530,000	$45,555,000
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000	14,000,000
Matured, not paid.......	4,053,046	3,973,346
Total bearing cur'y in.	$59,530,000	$59,555,000
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes.....	$356,110,258	$356,103,978
Fractional currency...	40,063,513	39,950,039
Gold certificates.........	50,392,180	44,382,840
Total bearing no int..	$446,565,951	$440,442,851
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int...	$2,107,939,200	$2,107,937,650
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	59,530,000	59,555,000
Debt bearing no interest	446,565,951	440,442,851
Matured debt not paid..	4,053,046	3,972,346
Total..................	$2,618,088,197	$2,611,910,847
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	65,000,000	64,457,320
Grand total...........	$2,683,088,197	$2,676,368,172
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin....................	$101,500,730	$102,410,739
Currency..............	8,639,507	10,281,275
Sinking fund...........	25,716,050	27,876,529
Other purchased bonds.	71,366,304	72,782,763
Total in Treasury.....	$207,373,923	$213,340,318
Debt less cash in Tre'sy.	$2,475,714,275	$2,463,027,855
*Decrease of the national debt since Feb. 1, 1870..........		$12,685,420

VARIATIONS FROM LAST MONTH.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt bearing coin int..	—	$1,550
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	$25,000	—
Debt bearing no interest	—	6,123,100
Matured debt not paid.	—	81,700

*In this statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to $6,484,812.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as annexed at the undermentioned dates:—

March 4, 1861..	$65,180,353	Aug. 1, 1868..	$2,523,534,480
July 1, 1861..	88,498,670	Sept. 1, 1868..	2,535,614,313
July 1, 1862..	502,921,404	Oct. 1, 1868..	2,634,643,718
July 1, 1863..	1,093,454,690	Nov. 1, 1868..	2,527,122,553
July 1, 1864..	1,721,847,934	Dec. 1, 1868..	2,539,021,844
July 31, 1865..	2,757,253,275	Jan. 1, 1869..	2,540,707,201
Sept. 1, 1865..	2,777,689,571	Feb. 1, 1869..	2,550,203,253
Jan. 1, 1866..	2,716,851,536	March 1, 1869..	2,545,336,904
Aug. 1, 1866..	[illegible]	April 1, 1869..	2,542,144,835
Jan. 1, 1867..	2,548,325,172	May 1, 1869..	2,529,158,205
April 1, 1867..	2,523,428,073	June 1, 1869..	2,521,825,532
July 1, 1867..	2,511,900,818	July 1, 1869..	2,503,150,773
Oct. 1, 1867..	2,495,377,445	Aug. 1, 1869..	2,508,708,538
Nov. 1, 1867..	2,491,504,450	Sept. 1, 1869..	2,495,098,332
Jan. 1, 1868..	2,508,125,650	Oct. 1, 1869..	2,485,598,635
Feb. 1, 1868..	2,537,315,373	Nov. 1, 1869..	2,480,511,773
March 1, 1868..	2,510,829,522	Dec. 1, 1869..	2,474,287,183
April 1, 1868..	2,519,300,687	Jan. 1, 1870..	2,462,415,783
May 1, 1868..	2,500,525,347	Feb. 1, 1870..	2,475,714,275
June 1, 1868..	2,510,245,888	March 1, 1870..	2,463,027,855
July 1, 1868..	2,508,915,192		

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The mail steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Subscriptions received in Paris by Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix.

Died.

TIEBOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, of brain fever, MARY AGNES, wife of William T. Tiebout and daughter of Tilton and Lydia W. Windes, of Armytown, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

[For Other Deaths See Eighth and Ninth Pages.]

A Merchant of Responsibility and in Good standing desires to make an arrangement with some large manufacturer to act as agent for the sale of goods. He will be prepared to make advances upon goods consigned to his house to an amount of $25,000 to $50,000. A business in metals preferred. Address E. E. H., box 4,500 New York Post office.

A.—Young Heads on Aged Shoulders.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no darkened bottles.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy Cures Nothing but Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and that permanently or the money refunded. 704 Broadway. Druggists sell it.

De Cordova's Currine is the Best and purest Seasoning ever introduced, and is perfectly harmless.

Lace Curtains.—1870 Styles Received, at wholesale or retail.
G. L. and J. B. KELTY & CO., 447 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Wood Mantels, Wainscoting and Other hard wood work made to order. Builders supplied. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in FURNITURE, 661 Broadway.

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THE COURTS.

The Meade-Spanish Treaty of 1819—Interesting Claim Case—Cases Fixed for Trial—The Martin R. Cook Whiskey Prosecution—The Ship Neptune Case—Burglaries.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Meade-United States-Spain Treaty of 1819—An Old Claim Renewed—Important and Interesting Case.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

Richard W. Meade, Administrator of Richard W. Meade, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—On the 22d of February, 1819, the date of the signing of the treaty between the United States and Spain, Mr. Meade, father of the present claimant, Commodore Meade, and also of General Meade, had large claims against the Spanish government, on account of certain contracts and alleged personal injuries. Prior to the signing of the treaty Spain had appointed a tribunal to adjust these claims; but, upon its signature, the hearing of the matter was deferred until after failure to ratify by Spain within the time fixed, when the investigation was proceeded with, and terminated in a judgment in favor of Meade in May, 1820, for the sum of $373,879 88, with interest from the 19th of that month. That tribunal required Mr. Meade to produce and surrender all his original vouchers and proofs of his several claims. Subsequently negotiations were renewed between the two governments and the treaty was finally ratified upon consideration, in part, as insisted by the claimant, that the United States would pay this adjudicated claim to Meade. Commissioners were appointed to adjudicate all claims under the treaty, and, among others, Mr. Meade's award by the royal Junta of Spain was presented; but in 1824 it was rejected because it was allowed after the date of treaty, the Commission holding that it had no jurisdiction of claims arising subsequent to that date.

The judgment of the Court of Claims was against the claimant for want of jurisdiction, and the case is brought here, counsel contending that under the law creating that court it has jurisdiction and must give judgment for the amount claimed in accordance with its findings of fact, which clearly established the claim.

On the merits it is contended that any authority Meade had given to the United States to settle his claim prior to the date of the treaty became revocable by him from the moment of failure of ratification on the part of Spain, and that his appearance before the Spanish tribunal thereafter upon its notification that it was ready to proceed was a complete revocation of any authority so given. It is also insisted that the subsequent acceptance of the terms proposed between the parties and the relinquishment of this claim to Spain by the United States as part of the consideration paid by the United States for other stipulations of the treaty (the concession of the Floridas) was a taking of private property for public use, and that the government is, therefore, bound to make just compensation for the act.

The government submits that such a taking of private property does not raise such an implied contract for compensation as will be enforced in the Court of Claims. That obligation rests upon the sovereign and is for Congress to discharge.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Criminal Calendar—Arraignments.

Before Judge Woodruff

At the opening of the court yesterday United States District Attorney ex-Judge Pierrepont was in attendance for the purpose of aiding the Court in fixing days for trying the criminal cases on the calendar.

There are a pretty large number of cases to be disposed of. The principal is the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton, fixed for trial on Monday next. The important drawback cases were reserved in consequence of the absence of Caldwell, for whose return as a fugitive from justice to Canada the Canadian government has issued a warrant of extradition. Judge Pierrepont stated to the Court that, although he had received a despatch that morning informing him that Caldwell would be in New York within forty-eight hours, yet that information had so often been given previously that he could not now place sufficient faith in it to put down the case for trial.

The important case of the United States vs. John Loeb and Augustus Loeb, in which the accused, formerly extensive distillers and rectifiers in this city, are charged with frauds upon the government through non-payment of revenue tax on spirits distilled and sold by them, was also reserved. The accused fled from the city before the officers of the government were armed with authority to arrest them, and it is not likely that they will return voluntarily for trial this term.

The trial of Colonel Robert Blake, charged with issuing large quantities of counterfeit revenue tobacco, cigar and snuff stamps, by which the government, as is alleged, was defrauded of a large amount of revenue, was set down for the 2sd inst.

In addition to the cases above referred to several others were set down for trial on days fixed during the term. The charges are principally for passing counterfeit currency; for carrying on the business of lottery dealers without payment of the special tax; with embezzling letters from the Post Office, and other offences of no great public interest.

National Bank Embezzlements.

The case of the United States vs. William H. Veltman and William Leith is set down for to-day. Veltman was cashier in the Fourth National Exchange Bank, and was charged with embezzling some $3,000 of the funds of said bank, aided and assisted therein, as alleged, by the accused Leith.

The trial of Edward J. Oakley, charged with embezzling large amounts from the Merchants' National Exchange Bank, is set down for the 25th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Condemnations.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Returns of process having been made and no claimants appearing for the following described property, it was, on motion of Mr. Emerson, Assistant District Attorney, condemned by default:—

Five barrels of distilled spirits, found at pier 33 North river; twenty-one bundles of M. M. D. cedar boards, containing nearly 800 boxes of cigars; sixteen kegs of spirits and forty-two bottles of brandy.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Whiskey Prosecutions—The Case of Martin R. Cook.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Martin R. Cook.—The hearing in this case was resumed yesterday, ex-Judge Pierrepont, United States District Attorney, appearing for the prosecution.

George B. Fellows, recalled for the defence, testified—That he was partner of Cook's in 1867 at 36 Broadway; were rectifiers and compounders of spirits; knew of the order from Dougherty for whiskey; agreed to send 133 barrels of E. D. whiskey; did not give him the exact quantity he ordered; instead of the E. D. whiskey we sent him 148 barrels of Shields' bourbon; we first sold him the whiskey in bond (exhibit B paper), on which returns were made and cash paid to the government; did not see that paper until he saw it in court; Mr. Hathaway went to Farrington to see if he could get the exact number of gallons contained in the 143 barrels.

Mr. Carter objected.

Mr. Pierrepont appealed to the Court.

The Commissioner ruled the cross-examination might be pressed.

Q. Tell the basis on which the returns of the quantity of whiskey are made. A. On the 143 barrels.

Q. That bourbon was manufactured in your store? A. Yes, the Shields bourbon.

Q. When was the whiskey shipped to Dougherty? A. On the 3d or 4th of August.

Paper handed to witness. A. That paper is dated in July, before the goods were shipped.

Q. You charged in your books tax paid on 100 gallons; where is the check you paid for the tax? Objected to.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that as witness had previously stated that the custom was to pay tax by check he could demand its production.

Q. Did you pay the tax on the E. D. whiskey? A. Did not examine that point; could not get whiskey from bond without paying tax.

Q. Look at this paper and say whether you paid this tax by check or by bills. A. Declined to answer.

Q. Will you produce at the next meeting the receipts for your taxes on the whiskey? A. Should only do so by advice of counsel.

Q. When Hathaway went to Farrington to get the exact number of gallons shipped did he take a paper with him? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the return? A. Yes; I think the return was 64,003 gallons.

Q. Was the paper you said that Hathaway took with him brought back? A. Never saw the same paper again; did not tell him to say anything to Farrington; the return was for 133 barrels; the return was similar to the paper in his hands.

By Mr. Carter—Frequently signed checks for the payment of taxes; had nothing to do with the payment of taxes personally.

Q. With regard to the payment of the tax on 6,424 gallons you testify from the fact that the payment is presented on your books? A. Yes; I mean the return for the payment of tax contained the exact number of gallons the 148 barrels contained on which we had paid the tax; we sent to Dougherty a return of the amount of gallons of whiskey we shipped him; we received for the purpose the return or estimate of the government officer.

By Mr. Pierrepont—You say you know the tax was paid on the 133 barrels. How do you know? A. By general rule.

Q. By general rule, then, you get a voucher and you enter that voucher on your book for all taxes paid by you? A. Yes.

Q. Have you copies of check and voucher and receipts for payment of tax on these spirits? A. Supposed they were in the office.

Q. Did you ever see the check for the payment of tax on the 133 barrels of spirits? A. Don't remember ever seeing any such entry in the book.

Q. A few days before the seizure was not the cash book removed? A. I don't know; I have not seen the cash book since the seizure; cannot say whether any books were removed before the seizure; looked for the cash book but could not find it.

Q. When was that? A. After the subpoena was served upon him and subsequent to the arrest of Mr. Cook; did not look for the check book or the other books.

Ferdinand Young, clerk for Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, for about four years used to receive the whiskey, enter the gaugers' returns and then gauge the contents himself; on the first day of August received 133 barrels of E. D. whiskey; inspected them and found 6,003 gallons; hoisted 50 barrels to the second floor and the balance were hoisted to the top floor; never saw Farrington there.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Received 100 barrels of whiskey a couple of weeks after the receipt of 133 barrels; received the 133 barrels from the warehouse Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl street; never saw an entry of the gauge he made of 6,000 gallons; frequently knew of the gauge telling against instead of in favor of the merchant, and sometimes in favor of the merchant and against the government.

James Fisher, superintendent of the rectifying house of Gordon, Fellows & Co. since August, 1863; in the summer of 1863 was charged with making up whiskey; made up 148 barrels of Shields' bourbon from fifty barrels of other spirits; reduced the whiskey by water, then added a quart of syrup and a pint of flavoring to each barrel and some coloring matter; the whole was made up in three tanks, each holding fifty barrels a piece; the fifty barrels were brought from the upper loft on New street; made the whiskey in two or three days; 148 barrels were drawn off.

Witness produced the memorandum kept by him of the process of making the 148 barrels of whiskey referred to.

Some further testimony was taken and the case adjourned.

The Ship Neptune Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Peabody, Brady and Another.—The accused, Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, is charged, together with the first and third mates, with cruelty to members of the crew on the late voyage of the Neptune to this port.

The first witness called yesterday was Samuel Brown for the prosecution. He said that Brady, the first mate, kicked and beat him unmercifully during the whole passage; could not say how often be had been thus maltreated; never saw the captain strike any of the seamen but witness himself; he was twice laid up during the voyage from ill treatment; the first mate (Brady) beat the men nearly all the voyage out.

Michael McDonald deposed that the captain beat him with a belaying pin; the first night out from Liverpool was beaten by the captain in the cabin, till his face was the color of liver, and he "could not see out of his eye;" believed that the colored man who was buried at sea was beaten to death; saw the colored boatswain beat the other colored man; the mate witnessed the beating.

Some evidence for the defence was then given, when the case was adjourned over till to-day, at ten o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Ramsey Contempt Litigation.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Erie Railway Company vs. Ramsey.—This case came up on a motion to confirm the report of the referee appointed to take testimony. The referee found that the Erie Railway Company had sustained damages to the amount of $5,000, in consequence of the defendant having, as alleged, disobeyed the order of the Court. It was claimed in behalf of the defendant that the Erie Railway Company first instituted the suit, and that after the injunction had been granted the defendant merely attempted to serve a notice upon Gould and Lane, and that the contempt complained of did not exist in fact, but was simply raised on technical grounds, inasmuch as defendant had acted upon the advice of counsel. It was further submitted that the damages assessed were excessive. The plaintiffs, however, contended that they had been put to great expense in attending to the litigation instituted by Mr. Ramsey throughout the State.

The case having been fully argued the Court reserved decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Insurance Law.

Before Judge Monell.

Smith vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—This suit, brought on a policy of insurance for $30,000 on cargo valued at $253,000, in which the main defences were fraudulent overvaluation of the cargo and connivance at the loss of the vessel, was, after eight days' trial, submitted to the jury yesterday.

Judge Monell charged the jury that in insuring there was an implied warranty that the vessel in which the goods were placed was seaworthy—fit to encounter ordinary perils of the voyage at its inception. The insured, on a trial, was bound to show this. Slight evidence was generally sufficient, but where the underwriters set up the defence of unseaworthiness then the insured must make out more than a mere prima facia case. The Judge reviewed briefly the evidence on the seaworthiness of the Keese, the schooner on which the cargo was embarked. The insured was also bound to show an insurable interest in the goods; that is, that he was the owner of them, that the goods were placed on the vessel and that the vessel started on her voyage. In this case the insured and insurer, on making the policy, agreed on a valuation of the cargo at $252,000. That value could only be disturbed by showing a fraudulent over valuation. The chief defences in this case were a fraudulent over valuation of the cargo and that the vessel was not lost by peril of the sea, but by the act of the officers of the vessel. As to the first, even gross over valuation, unconnected with fraud, would not be sufficient to discharge the underwriters, but gross over valuation was a circumstance sufficient to raise a presumption of fraud. Any fraudulent misrepresentation or misstatement as to a fact material to the risk would void the policy. The only statement of the cost of the whole cargo was that of the plaintiff of $194,790. He had not furnished evidence of the fair market value at the time. He had a right to rely on the valuation in the policy. On this question the defendants had produced evidence as to the character of the goods, their condition, the low price they had been sold for within the year, and the Mexican bonds given in payment. The jury must take, if it appeared to them, the fair market value of the goods in New York; if not, then they must estimate the value from such circumstances as were before them. The cost of the property was not necessarily the test of its value nor the nominal price paid for it. The only other question was whether this loss occurred by the perils of the sea or through the acts of her officers. If it was barratrously lost by the act of the sailors or officers of the vessel alone this was one of the perils insured against by the policy; but if the barratry was procured, connived at or concurred in by the plaintiff then was a complete defence to the action. The Judge then reviewed the testimony in the case on this point, briefly charging them that over valuation, if they found it, would be a weighty circumstance in deciding this question, but leaving the decision of the facts entirely to them.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Mr. Da Costa and Mr. Parsons for plaintiff, Mr. John K. Porter and Mr. Hand for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

BURGLARIES.

The first prisoner disposed of yesterday was Thomas Sweeny, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Patrick McDermot, who was jointly indicted with four other men, was tried upon a charge of burglary. It appears that on the night of the 21st of January the store of Barton & Co., 68 Beekman street, was burglariously entered by raising the scuttle on the roof, and $1,300 worth of knives and pistols taken. From information received by Captain Jourdan, McDermot was arrested and brought to the station house in a state of gross intoxication. When he had recovered the Captain had a conversation with him, and he frankly admitted that he participated in the burglary, stating that the goods had been sold for $420, and that he received his share of the proceeds. The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for four years. His Honor said that the frank manner in which he owned up to his crime saved him a year's imprisonment.

Andrew Mack was charged with stealing seventeen tubs of butter from a barge at the foot of pier 31 North river on the 31st of January, which was in the custody of the Erie Railroad Company. Harbor policemen chased two men whom they saw sailing in a small boat which contained the stolen property. The officers did not identify Mack; but it appears that officers who were on duty in Greenwich street, hearing an alarm, took up the chase, and saw three men running. Mr. Howe, who defended Mack, called a number of witnesses to prove the good character of the prisoner, and in summing up made an eloquent appeal for the accused. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Annie Hennemair, who was charged with stealing fifty dollars on the 15th of August last from Catherine Fehn, was acquitted.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. James Lee, murder; William Steele, robbery; James Revington, burglary; Charles Courdeay and Maurice Warschener, grand larceny.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Ingraham. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2161, 2171, 2175, 2177, 2179.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 68, 264, 109, 16, 161, 221, 227, 131, 165, 220.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard. Call of calendar at twelve M.—Nos. 157, 235, 251, 252, 269. Call 270.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 172, 179, 189, 190, 199. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.—Before Judge Alker. Call of calendar ten A. M. Nos. 221, 239, 279, 307, 539, 549, 546, 551, 552, 553, 554, 558, 563, 554, 567. PART 2.—Judge Gross.—Nos. 278, 473, 462, 529, 531, 532, 533, 535, 537, 542, 543, 555, 556.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Callicot Case.

Before Judge Nelson.

United States vs. Theophilus Callicot.—The defendant, ex-Collector of the Third district, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government and sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000 and be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for two years. A few days since Mr. W. Bartlett applied for leave to submit briefs in support of a motion in arrest of judgment. Judge Nelson has now granted the motion and allowed counsel ten days to submit the briefs.

THE MESHES OF THE LAW.

The Herman Homicide—How Criminals Escape Justice in This City—Can a Remedy Not be Applied?

People who have very vague ideas as to the difficulties with which the police of this city have oftentimes to contend in order to bring criminals to justice have the habit of laying to them all the blame whenever a malefactor is not made to suffer legally for his villanies. A case in point is that of the man Herman, who died on Monday from injuries received at the hands of a man named Hartnett on the 8th of last December. It will be remembered that Herman was attacked by Hartnett and received ugly wounds on the head from a hatchet wielded by his assailant. He was taken to the hospital, and, the affair occurring in Captain Jourdan's precinct, the would-be murderer of course did not escape, but was arrested on the spot and locked up at the station house. The morning after the occurrence he was taken before a magistrate by the Captain and was fully committed to await the result of his victim's injuries. An ante-mortem examination was held four days after Herman was admitted to the New York Hospital by one of the coroners, but the wounded man was persistent in his refusal to prosecute Hartnett. He finally became so convalescent as to be able to leave the hospital for awhile, when Captain Jourdan at once had him brought before a police magistrate and used his best efforts to have him make an affidavit against Hartnett. But all to no purpose; for Herman, for some reason or another, would not consent. Captain Jourdan, after having acted so energetically in the case from the start, was loth to see his prisoner go scot free without being punished in some way or another for his attempt to take the life of a fellow being. He expressed his indignation in relation to the affair in no measured terms to the magistrate, who coincided with him in his view of the matter, and so the latter thought the best thing he could do under the circumstances was to demand bail for Hartnett. His friends, however, had none to give and could not procure any, and so Hartnett was again conveyed to the station house. Herman meanwhile became again ill from his wounds. Then was held another ante-mortem examination, and soon afterwards the man, to all appearances, completely recovered from his injuries. This being the case, and the injured man still persisting not to prosecute his assailant, the latter was liberated and the witnesses discharged from the House of Detention. A few days ago Herman turned up at Bellevue Hospital, and, as mentioned, died from the effect of the wounds he had received at the hands of Hartnett. Captain Jourdan, on hearing of the occurrence, bethought him of his former prisoner and at once made up his mind that he should be again placed in durance vile; but Hartnett, it appears, was not to be found. Search was made for him all over the city by the Captain and his officers, but the bird had evidently flown. Of course his friends knew nothing of his whereabouts, and as the case now stands Hartnett may be able to make himself *non est* for the balance of his natural life.

It will thus be seen that notwithstanding the exertions of the police in the case from the start to have the would-be murderer kept in durance vile that they have been all along foiled through the unwillingness of the injured man to prosecute and the looseness of the law through which criminals can so easily escape. This is certainly a case in which the police have done their duty, and it behooves those most concerned to place the blame of the escape of the homicide where it rightfully belongs.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Quarantine—A Slap at Swinburne—The Lighterage, Stevedorage and Cooperage Regulations Revoked.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday in their rooms, 155 Broadway, at three o'clock, the President, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting having been read and approved the Secretary read a communication from Mr. Weiner, of Staten Island, proposing to lease the property now occupied by Dr. Swinburne for a term of years. The Board failed to see the point and the proposal was rejected.

The communications read at the last meeting concerning the abuses at Quarantine during Swinburne's *regime* were next considered. After considerable *sotto voce* discussion between the members Dr. Bell reported the following resolutions, which were subsequently adopted:—

Resolved, That the rates of lighterage, stevedorage, cooperage and other work, under Quarantine regulations of the port of New York, heretofore fixed and licensed, are hereby revoked.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Quarantine invite proposals until March 16, inst., at three o'clock P. M., at which time the bids will be opened—the Commissioners reserving the right of rejecting any bid not deemed for the interest of commerce and the protection of the public health. Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the duties.

It was then suggested that it was not necessary to have two meetings of the Board per week, and a resolution was passed fixing the time of meeting at three o'clock on each Tuesday. The Board then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The Exchange Salesrooms presented a very lively appearance yesterday morning, reminding one of the active days of this time last year. About 800 people attended, and among the crowd were many solid men who meant business. The bidding throughout was very lively. The crowd was about equally divided between Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., Johnson & Miller, B. F. Fairchild, V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co. The last mentioned firm disposed of a large parcel of Yonkers property, at fair prices, which were, in fact, generally realized throughout.

The following are the particulars:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.	
Lease of ground and 5 three story brick houses, known as Nos 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 av B; lease will expire on Nov 1, 1892; ground rent $450 per annum	$20,000
Lease of 3 story brick house and lot 210 3d st; lease expires May 1, 1887; ground rent $800 per annum; lot 23.8x100	7,100
4 story brick house and lot 219 West 24th st, 250 ft w of 7th av, lot 16.8x80	14,050
3 story brown stone front house and lot 931 2d av, between 49th and 50th sts, lot 21x80	14,150
4 story brick house and lot 567 West 43d st, 141.8 ft w of 10th av, lot 15.8x100.5	7,600
4 story brick house and lot 200 West 43d st, adjoining the above lot 16.8x100.5	7,600
3 story brick building and lot No 1 St John's lane, 70 ft n of Beach st	9,000
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.	
4 story brick house and lot 124 Fourth st, near Macdougal st, lot 25x109	27,500
BY D. M. SEAMAN.	
Building and lot 82 Gold st, lot 22x61	20,000
House and lot 180 West 43d st, lot 21x100.5	13,500
BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.	
4 story building and lot 82 Water st, near Old slip, lot 25x53.9x51.3	23,000
BY B. F. FAIRCHILD (V. K. STEVENSON AND SON).	
4 story building, one lot, northwest corner Reade and Hudson streets, 24.10x16.4x18.6	10,000
3 story building and lot, 174 Duane st, lot 25x115	22,850
3 story building and lot, 388 Washington st, lot 20x60	9,400
2 lots n s of East 85th st, between 1st and 2d avs, each 25x102.2	6,000
1 lot 50 ft e of the above, 25x102.2	2,800
1 lot adjoining, 25x102.2	2,750
1 lot s s East 86th st, w of 1st av, 25x100	2,400
1 lot adjoining, same size	3,550
2 lots adjoining, same size	3,000
4 lots s s 85th st, w of av A, each 25x102.2	14,700
4 lots adjoining, same size	13,700
3 lots n s East 85th st, 219 ft w of av A, each 25x102.2	6,325
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,275
3 lots adjoining, same size	6,975
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,500
1 lot s e corner av A and East 85th st, 24.6x102.2	5,150
1 lot adjoining, on East 86th st, same size	3,250
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,375
4 lots adjoining, same size	11,400
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,925
1 lot n e corner av A and East 85th st, 25.2x88	4,125
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,971
2 lots adjoining, same size	4,350
1 lot n s East 86th st, 98 ft e of av A, 25x102.2	1,375
2 lots adjoining, same size	3,100
4 lots adjoining, same size	6,505
4 lots adjoining, same size	6,230
1 lot adjoining, same size	1,575
4 lots adjoining, same size	6,200
1 lot s e corner 85th st and av A, 25.8x96	4,050
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,724
1 lot adjoining, same size	2,975
4 lots n side 85th st, 93 ft e of av A, each 25x99.9	5,550
4 lots adjoining, same size	6,700
2 lots adjoining, same size	3,550
4 lots adjoining, same size	6,800
2 lots adjoining, same size	3,350
1 gore lot s w corner av B and 84th st	1,300
BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY JOHNSON AND MILLER.	
Extensive manufacturing property, known as the Williamsburg Glass House, situate on the s e corner of Kent av and Taylor st, and consisting of 2 large brick buildings, size respectively 40x70 and 60x91, and ground 100x148.4, near Washington av improvement	24,500
3 story English basement frame house, 14x50x100, on the w s of Bedford av, 68.3 ft s of Park av	2,000
VACANT LOTS IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.	
1 lot s e corner Bedford av and River st, 20x85	1,300
2 lots on Bedford av, adjoining, same size, each	1,150
2 lots s s River st, rear of above, 20x60, each	445
1 large gore lot, with 8 ft front on Bedford av, 125x110x12 x24.6x25	725
1 lot s s River st, near Bedford av, 20x120	625
4 lots on River st, adjoining above, 20x113 each	2,000
9 lots, all gores, with a front of 26.5 on Flushing av, near Bedford, 20.10 by from 50 to 87.2	1,935
1 lot w s Myrtle av, 80 ft s of Penn st, 20x80	670

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

The financial weathercock veered squarely about to-day under a complete revolution in the speculative feeling in the different markets.

GOLD REACTS TO 116¼.

The clique who took hold of the gold market for a rise on the basis of 115 have been favored by the confluence of several favorable circumstances. In the first place they succeeded in tempting a heavy short interest, and the "bears" from 117 down to 115 are still in strong force, although the strength of the premium to-day forced many of them into covering. Holders of gold had their balances carried for rates ranging from five per cent down to "flat," or free of interest, although in late transactions those who dealt ex Clearing House paid four to five per cent. The difference shows that the "shorts" are for the most part the regular speculative operators who deal through the Gold Exchange Bank. How successful the new deal will prove remains to be seen, but as the speculators have now made an unnatural demand for gold, by selling what they do not possess, they have afforded the "bulls" an opportunity of giving the market unnatural strength, for the same influences which operate for a decline still exist despite the facts upon which the "bulls" are putting up the market. The earliest sales of gold were in the vicinity of 115, on the strength of the first cable despatch, giving 90½ as the price of five-twenties in London. When later the quotation came 90⅜, and when Assistant Treasurer Folger announced to the Gold Exchange that owing to a misunderstanding of the orders of Secretary Boutwell he had advertised the sale of a million more gold than was intended during the month of March, there was an excited advance to 116. The amended order of the Assistant Treasurer fixes the sales of gold for the 9th and 23d inst. The programme of bond purchases remains without alteration. The bearish feeling was so strong, however, that this advance produced free sales, and a decline to 115½ ensued. But here the "bulls" came in with the discovery that the coin balance of the government, if reduced by the certificates in circulation and by the outstanding accrued interest on the national debt, would amount to less than $20,000,000—a state of things precluding the chance of heavier gold sales in the immediate future. Upon this there was further excitement, and the price rose to 116¼. The chief fluctuations of the day were as follows:—

10 A. M.	115	3 P. M.	115⅝
11 A. M.	115⅜	3:45 P. M.	116
11:20 A. M.	115⅞	3:50 P. M.	116⅛
12 M.	115½	3:52 P. M.	116⅛
12:56 P. M.	116	4 P. M.	116⅛
1 P. M.	115⅝	5:30 P. M.	116⅛ a 116¼
2 P. M.	115½		

The rates in the loan market ranged from five per cent for carrying to "flat" for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$56,463,000
Gold balances	1,945,400
Currency balances	2,285,576

A "BULL MARKET" FOR STOCKS.

The operators in the stock market likewise made a skilful and prompt flank movement, by which they ranged themselves once more harmoniously on the "bull" side. The various cliques had not been in accord on the question of a "bear" assault, but to-night they have arranged all their differences and are working together. The "bears" made a brilliant sortie last evening and pursued the same tactics this morning, with a view to covering their "shorts." They reconnoitred the situation in the Gold Room, and, finding that the fortunes of the hour were with the "bulls," and knowing that in an easy money market, with strong or even steady gold, it was daring their powers too much to remain on the "bear" side, they came out boldly on the other tack, and are now arrayed with the "bulls." The decline which stocks underwent during the past three weeks is only a portion of the programme adopted at the beginning of the campaign for the spring and summer. This intermediate "milking of the street" is the means of doubling the speculators' profits. They have got through with the first part of the programme. The second grand advance in stocks is now now to commence. For the next few weeks we shall hear no more about tight money or reduced railway earnings or watered stock. Even if gold, following its inevitable destiny, should decline, we shall be told that "stocks have cut loose from gold" and that the sympathy of the two markets is entirely artificial. The rings and combinations are now united on the same side, and the market will receive their joint support. The first effect of the change was an advance of about two per cent in the leading speculative favorites, while Harlem, which has come in for fresh attention from the Vanderbilt party, rose from 138 to 143. With few exceptions, the rise extended to the whole list, and these exceptions are due to the fact that the special cliques operating in them were not as prompt to turn as their more powerful *confrères*. The following table will exhibit results in a comparison of

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. Consolidated	95⅞	93⅞
New York Central & Hudson Scrip	93⅞	91⅝
Harlem	143	139
Erie	25⅞	25⅛
Reading	97⅞	96⅞
Lake Shore	86¼	84⅝
Pittsburg	99	95½
Northwestern	70⅝	68⅞
Northwestern preferred	87⅞	85⅞
Rock Island	120	118⅞
Fort Wayne	92¼	91½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	63⅞	61½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	76¼	74⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29⅛
New Jersey Central	103	101¼
Pacific Mail	39⅛	37½

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The reaction in gold was responded to by a firmer market for government bonds; but the advance in prices was not as great comparatively, owing to the continued existence of the movement for a decline, the parties to which checked the upward tendency for the purpose of buying. The latest street prices were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116 a 116⅛; do. do., coupon, 116⅛ a 116⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113 a 113¼; do. do., 1862, coupon do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113 a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 112 a 112⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112 a 112⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112⅝ a 112⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅜ a 109; do. do., coupon, 108⅝ a 109.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY—VIRGINIAS ACTIVE.

The Southern list, which was so steady during the fall in gold, continued steady in to-day's reaction. The exceptions were the Virginias, which rose to 69 for the old and 67½ for the new, upon large foreign orders—an advance of about six per cent, and the new Tennessees, which were heavy. The latest street prices of the Southern list were as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 55 a 55½; do., new, 45½ a 45¾; do. five per cent, 40 a 42; Virginia, ex coupon, 68½ a 69; do., new, 67 a 67½; do., registered stock, 53 a 54; do., registered, 1866, 60 a 62; do. do., 1867, 57 a 58; Georgia sixes, 82 a 83; do. sevens, 92½ a 93; do. do., interest payable in Georgia, 87 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45½ a 46; do., new, 25½ a 26; do., special tax, 24¼ a 24½; Missouri sixes, 93⅛ a 93¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 71½ a 72; do. levee sixes, 70½ a 71; do. do. eights, 79½ a 80; Alabama eights, 93 a 94½; do. fives, 63 a 64; do. sixes, sterling, 75 a 80; South Carolina sixes, 87 a 90; do., new, 80 a 80½; do., registered stock, 77 a 80; city of Memphis sixes, 51¾ a 52; city of Atlanta eights, 85 a 87; city of Savannah sevens, 84 a 85; city of New Orleans consols, 73 a 74; do. do., issue railroads, 71 a 72; Mobile and Ohio, sterling, 73 a 74; do. eights, 68 a 70; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 73 a 74; do., second do., 60 a 62; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 85 a 87; do., second, 75 a 76; do., stock, 42 a 43; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 67 a 69; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by State of Georgia, 80 a 82.

THE MONEY MARKET.

On call there was an abundant supply of money at four to six per cent. In commercial paper there is some hardening in rates owing to a disinclination to employ funds on time loans, two months of the winter's idleness of capital having already elapsed. Hence buyers are indisposed to tie up their funds over the first of May—a time likely to be attended with considerable activity in money. Paper which was current heretofore at 6½ to 8 per cent is now quoted 7 to 8½ per cent. Foreign exchange was steady and a shade firmer at the figures last quoted.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending March 1, 1870, was $3,624,928.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$83,673,026
Gold receipts	651,950
Gold payments	1,577,876
Gold balance	75,454,954
Currency receipts	255,005
Currency payments	231,023
Currency balance	4,996,570
General balance	84,199,077
Customs	532,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, March 1—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c, '62	114½	200 shs Quick M Co..b c	12⅝
6000 do	114½	300 Canton Co........b c	58⅞
1500 U S 5-20, c, '64	113⅞	100 Adams Ex....ex div	61⅝
10000 US 5-20, c, '67...b3	112¼	100 do	61⅝
15000 do........s3	112⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	21
95000 do	112⅛	200 do	20¾
5000 US 5's, 10-40, r	108⅝	200 do......bet call	20⅝
1000 US 6's, cur'cy...s3	111⅛	200 do	20⅝
25000 do..........b3	111⅛	10 Am Mer U Ex	38
10000 Tenn 6's, n	46	100 U S Express	51
20000 do	46⅛	100 do	51⅛
10000 do	46⅜	200 N Y C & H R RR	94⅞
5000 Tenn 6's, ex c	55	600 do	94⅞
10000 Va 6's, ex con	65	600 do..........b c	94⅞
21000 do	66	400 do	94½
5000 Va 6's, new	67	100 do	94⅝
5000 do	66¾	1900 do	94¼
35000 N Car 6's	46	100 do	94⅞
10 000 N Car 6's, new	24	100 Erie RR	25¾
1000 Georgia 7's	92	40000 N Y C&H R RR c	92
25000 Mo 6's	93⅞	20000 do	92⅛
8000 do...........b c	93⅞	10000 do........bet c	92⅛
5000 do	93⅞	20000 do	92⅛
20000 La 6's, l b	71	1000 Reading RR	97⅞
10000 do	70¾	300 do...........b3	97⅞
10000 do	70⅞	400 L S & M S RR	85⅝
3000 La 8's, l b	80	500 do.......b call	85⅛
2000 Ala 8's, bonds	94	1000 do.......b call	85⅛
5000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	109⅛	200 do	85½
2000 B'klyn 6's, w L	93	300 do	85⅛
2000 Mich S s f bonds	99⅛	200 Cleve & Pitts	97⅞
5000 Cen Pac RR g bds	95	200 do	97
2000 do	94⅞	350 Chic & NW RR	69⅜
2000 Chic, Bur & Q 8's	111½	300 do...........b3	69⅞
5000 Chic & NW 1st m	95	200 do........b call	69⅛
5000 Chic & NW c c bds	90	2500 do	69¼
10000 Tol & Wab e con b	77⅛	400 do	69½
1000 Great West 2d m	78	500 Chic & N W pref	86⅝
2000 P, Ft W & Chi 2d	98	700 New Jersey Cen RR	101½
5000 St L & I M 1st m bs	83⅞	100 do	101¼
6000 Mil & St P 8's 1st	101	400 Chic & R I RR	119⅛
8000 M & S P 7 3-10 con	90	14 Mil & St Paul RR	62⅛
8000 C, C & I C 1st	79¾	100 Mil & St Paul pf	75⅞
2500 Dub & Sioux C 1st	95	500 Pitts, F W & C gtd	92
500 W U Tel 7's, bds	87	100 Tol, Wab & W.....b c	43⅛
44 shs Am Exch'ge Bk	114	100 Chic & Alton RR	110⅞
50 Tenth Nat Bank	105½	100 do	111
20 Cen National Bk	112	18 do	110
200 Cumb Coal pf	30	500 Ohio & Miss RR	29
15 West U Tel	34⅛	100 do	28⅞
300 do	34	100 Morris & Es RR	86⅞
100 Mariposa pref	19	125 do	87
10 Pac Mail SS Co	38	100 Bost, Har & Erie RR	7
200 do..........b c	38⅝	300 H & St Jo RR	106⅛
500 do	38⅝	100 H & St Jo RR pf.s60	106
100 do	38¼	100 C, C & Ind C RR	19⅛

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$8250 US 6's, '81, reg	116⅛	$25000 US 5-20, r, '67	112⅜
1000 US 6's, '81, c	116⅜	105000 US 6's, cur'cy	111⅛
4000 do	116¼	10000 US 5-20, c, '67	112⅞
10000 US 5-20, r, '62	112⅞	41000 do...........s3	112¼
5000 US 5-20, c, '65...b3	114½	5000 do	112⅛
6000 do	113⅛	55000 do..........b3	112¼
3000 US 5-20, c, '64	114⅛	50000 do........b60	112⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111⅞	10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	108⅜
2000 do	111¾	1000 US 5's, 10-40, c.x c	108⅛

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, n	46⅛	560 shs Chic & NW RR	69⅞
10050 do	46¼	10 do	70⅛
1000 Va 6's, ex c	67½	300 do.........b call	70
10000 do	67⅛	400 do	70⅛
5000 Louisiana 6's	71½	100 do	70⅛
2000 S C 6's, n, J'n & Jy	80½	200 C & N W pfd	87
15000 do	80	400 do..........b c	87¼
400 shs Am Mer U Ex	37⅞	200 Clev & Pts RR	97
200 Quick Min	13⅜	100 N J Central RR	102⅜
20 N Y C & H R RR	95⅛	500 do	102⅛
100 do..........b c	94⅞	100 do	102¾
100 do	94⅞	100 do	102⅞
100 Erie RR	25⅝	50 do	103⅛
15000 N Y C&H R RR c	92⅛	7 Mil & St Paul RR	63
20000 do..........s3	92	100 Mil & St P pref	75⅜
40000 do.........b c	92⅞	100 do	75⅞
100 Reading RR	97⅛	10 do	75⅞
500 L S & M S RR	85⅛	500 Ohio & Miss RR	29⅛
50 do	85⅞	200 do	29⅞
100 do.........b c	85⅞	100 St L & I M R R	42⅛
100 Chic & N W RR	67⅞	200 Col, C & I C RR	19⅛
200 do..........s3	69⅜		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	34 a 34⅛	Northwestern	70⅛ a 70⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅛ a 39⅜	Northwestern pf	87⅛ a 87⅞
N Y Central con	95⅛ a 95⅜	Rock Island	119⅞ a 119⅛
N Y Cen scrip	93⅞ a 94	St Paul	62⅞ a 63⅛
Erie	25⅞ a 25⅛	St Paul pf	76 a 76⅛
Reading	97⅞ a 97⅞	Ft Wayne	92⅛ bid.
Lake Shore	86⅛ a 86⅛	Ohio & Miss	29⅛ a 29⅜
Pittsburg	98⅞ a 99	N J Central	102⅞ a 103⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

CANDLES.—The market for all kinds was extremely quiet, the demand being confined to small lots, but prices were unchanged. Western and city adamantine were quoted at 17c. a 23c.; sperm, 40c., and patent, 50c.

COCOA was dull, but holders were firm in their views, in consequence of the smallness of the stock. Guayaquil, in bond, was quoted at 13c., gold, and Maracaibo, do., 30c. a 31c. do. Sales 45 bags Caracas and 75 do. Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was very active, the demand being chiefly for export, but prices receded about ⅛c. per lb. in consequence of the free offerings, the market closing weak at the reduction. Including 85 bales to arrive, the sales were 5,518 bales, of which 3,657 were for export, 518 for spinning, 201 on speculation, and 1,118 were in transit. For future delivery the market was active, but at ⅛c. a ⅜c. lower prices. The sales were as follows:—200 bales basis low middling for March at 21⅞c. a 22c., 300 do. for April at 22⅛c., 600 do. for May at 22⅛c. a 22⅜c., 850 do. for June at 22c. a 22⅛c., 2,600 do. for June at 22⅜c., 300 do. for July at 22⅜c., 300 do. middling for July at 23⅜c. a 23⅞c., and late yesterday 100 bales basis low middling for April at 22⅛c., 200 do. for April, May and June at 22⅜c., 200 do. for May at 22⅜c. a 22⅝, and 100 do. for June at 22 11-16c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅞	19⅞	20	20⅛
Good ordinary	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Low middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	23
Middling	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞	24
Good middling	24⅜	24⅝	25	25⅛

COFFEE.—The business in Rio was unimportant, but prices were steady at our quotations. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14⅞c. a 14⅜c.; fair do., 15c. a 15⅛c.; good do., 16c. a 16⅜c.; prime do., 17c. a 17⅛c.; extremes for lots, 14⅞c. a 18c. Java, 21c. a 21⅜c. Singapore, 18c. a 19c. Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c. Maracaibo, 16⅛c. a 18⅛c. Laguayra, 16⅜c. a 18⅜c. Jamaica, 15c. a 16⅛c. Costa Rica, 14⅜c. a 16⅜c. Manila, Mexican and Savanilla, 15c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

COPPER.—The market for ingot was very quiet, and we heard of no important sales. Baltimore and Lake were quoted at the close at 20⅞c. a 20⅞c., the latter price being generally asked.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 8,553 bbls. flour, 775 do., and 4,750 bags corn meal, 18,934 bushels wheat, 4,861 do. corn, 17,571 do. oats, 3,880 do. barley, and 1,236 do. malt. The flour market was dull and heavy, and lower to sell, though holders generally refused to grant any concession. The sales were about 8,500 bbls. For Southern flour there was a moderate demand at steady prices. Sales 700 bbls. Rye flour was steady and firm. Sales 309 bbls. Corn meal was still dull, and prices were nominal. Sales 100 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 40 a	$4 65
Superfine State	4 85 a	5 00
Extra State	5 10 a	5 50
Choice do	5 10 a	5 50
Superfine Western	5 50 a	6 00
Extra do	4 85 a	5 00
Extra Minnesota	5 10 a	5 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 60 a	6 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 25 a	5 75
St. Louis low extra	5 75 a	6 50
St. Louis straight extra	5 50 a	6 00
St. Louis choice double extra	6 00 a	6 50
St. Louis choice family	7 00 a	7 50
Southern choice and family	7 50 a	9 00
Southern superfine and extra	7 00 a	10 00
Rye flour	5 00 a	7 00
Corn meal, city	4 40 a	5 30
Corn meal, Jersey	4 60 a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 40 a	4 50
	4 75 a	4 80

—Wheat was dull and heavy for spring which was offered freely, but firm for winter, which was not so plenty. The sales were only about 28,000 bushels at $1 22 for No. 1 spring in store, $1 31 for small lots amber winter delivered, $1 35 for Southern amber in store, $1 03 for inferior spring, and mixed spring on private terms. Corn was dull and lower for old, which was offered at $1 02 in store, with $1 01 bid; the sales were 21,000 bushels at $1 03 for new Pennsylvania yellow, $1 01½ a $1 06 for small lots old mixed Western and 80c. a 95c. for new mixed. Rye was firm, with sales of 2,500 bushels Western at 85c. Oats were steady but quiet, and nominal at 55c. bid for Western in store; sales 40,000 bushels at 56½c. for Western delivered, 55c. for do. in store, 50½c. for damaged do. and 63c. a 63½c. for State. Barley and barley malt were dull and prices were entirely nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull, the offerings being light, and rates to almost all parts were lower. The chartering business was very quiet and rates were generally heavy. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 1,500 bbls. rosin at 10d., 200 bales cotton at 5-32d., and, per steamer, 1,000 bales cotton at ¼d., 2,700 bbls. rosin at 10d., and 75 hhds. tallow at 12s. 6d. To Hamburg, 2,000 boxes extract logwood at 12s. 9d. To Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. rosin on private terms. To Bremen, 800 bales cotton at ⅜c., and, per steamer, next week, 1,500 bales cotton at ⅞c. and 800 bbls. rosin at 1s. 6d. To London, per steamer, via Bremen, 100 boxes bacon at 20s. and 100 tierces beef at 5s. 6d. The charters were:—A brig to the Mediterranean, with 1,200 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; a bark from Philadelphia to Stettin, with 2,700 bbls. do., at 5s.; a bark hence to Cork for orders, at 4s. 9d., if to the Baltic at 5s., with 2 200 bbls. petroleum; a bark to Rotterdam, general cargo; a brig, 1,500 bbls. to the Windward, on private terms, and a schooner to the north side Cuba and back, sugar, at $6 25.

GUNNIES.—Bags were quiet but firm at 18c. a 20c. Cloth was in good demand, and prices were very firm. The sales were 225 bales, 45-inch, in Boston, at 11⅛c., gold, in bond; 100 do. to arrive there per Goodell, at 12½c. do., and to arrive in New York 205 bags per Cicero, and 63 do. per Roodee, both at 12½c. do. From Messrs. Joseph B. Glover & Co.'s circular, dated March 1, 1870, we take the following:—

Foreign Import.	Arrival since January 1. Bales Cloth.	Arrival since January 1. Bales Bags.	Stock, March 1. Bales Cloth.	Stock, March 1. Bales Bags.
Boston	—	—	3,850	3,900
New York	667	—	3,600	3,300
Total March 1, 1870	667	—	7,450	7,200
Total March 1, 1869	3,855	750	25,400	21,500
Total March 1, 1868	4,566	3,823	38,000	26,200

Foreign Import.	On the way from Calcutta. Bales Cloth.	On the way from Calcutta. Bales Bags.	Loading at Calcutta, Jan. 18. Bales Cloth.	Loading at Calcutta, Jan. 18. Bales Bags.
Boston	1,054	—	400	—
Total March 1, 1870	1,054	—	400	—
Total March 1, 1869	1,571	100	—	—
Total March 1, 1868	2,577	1,732	600	50

HAY.—The demand was fair, and, the stock being light, the market was very firm at the following quotations:—Shipping, $1; retail lots, $1 05 a $1 25; long rye straw, $1 05 a $1 10; short do., 85c. a 90c.

HOPS.—The market was quiet, the demand being confined to small lots to supply the present wants of brewers. Exporters are indisposed to operate to any extent at present prices, which are 2c. a 3c. above their views. The sales were about 50 bales at from 15c. to 28c. for common to choice grades.

HEMP.—Manila was quiet but steady; 500 bales were sold at 14⅛c., gold. Of Sisal 400 bales, to arrive, were sold on private terms. Jute was steady, with sales of 200 bales at 10⅛c. The following is from Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co.'s circular dated March 1, 1870:—

	1869. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	226,675	7,546
On the way to the United States from Manila, Feb. 28	20,796	29,056
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28	3,500	18,426
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New York, Feb. 28	7,000	19,513
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	25,992	37,674

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices were quite steady at our quotations. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 22½c. to 22¾c., gold; do., 20 to 23 lbs., 22½c. a 22¾c., do.; Montevideo, 21 lbs, 22 to 22½c., do.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lbs., 21½c. a 21¾c., do.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 22c., do.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 21½c. a 21⅝c., do.; California, 23 to 25 lbs., 20½c. a 21c., do.; Central American, trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 19c., do.; do., not trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 18c., do.; Matamoros and Mexican, 23 to 24 lbs., 18 a 19c., do.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 19½c. a 19¾c., do.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 19c., do.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 18½c. a 19½c., do. Total stock hides March 1, 1870, 43,000; same time last year, 18,100.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was very dull, the demand being confined to small parcels, to supply immediate wants, but prices were unchanged, ranging from $32 to $32 50. We heard of no sales of moment. American was still slow of sale, there being but little demand, and prices were heavy and nominal. No. 1 was quoted at $32 50 a $34 50, and No. 2 at $32 50 a $33 50; 100 tons light iron and 100 tons No. 1 wrought scrap were sold on private terms. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $82 50. Rails were quiet at $57, gold, for English, and $76 a $77, currency, for American.

LEAD.—The market was dull and prices were nominal at $6 15 a $6 20, gold, for ordinary foreign; 60 tons Spanish were sold on private terms.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices for all grades were firmer at former quotations. The receipts, though fair are diminishing, and the stock is only moderate. For oak there prevailed a fair demand at steady prices, the inquiry being principally for crops. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 30c. a 31c. per lb.; do. middle, 30c. a 31c.; do. light, 29c. a 30c.; California, heavy, 28c. a 29c.; do. middle, 29c. a 29½c.; do. light, 29c. a 30c.; Orinoco, &c., heavy, 27c. a 29c.; do. middle, 28c. a 29c.; do. light, 28c. a 29c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c. a 27½c.; poor do. do., 20c. a 23c.; in the rough, 35c. a 39c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 35c. a 45c.; do. middle, 28c. a 44c.; do. light, 36c. a 40c.; cropped, heavy, 38c. a 42c.; do. middle, 38c. a 44c.; do. light, 40c. a 44c.; in the rough, heavy, 38c. a 44c.; do. middle, 38c. a 42c.; do. light, 35c. a 41c.; bellies, 21c. a 22c.

MOLASSES.—The market for all kinds was extremely quiet, there being no demand except for small lots, and prices favored buyers, though not quotably lower. Sales of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 60c. a 65c. We quote:—Old Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 25c. a 33c.; new do., 30c. a 39c.; old Cuba clayed, 28c. a 32c.; new do., 40c. a 44c.; old Cuba muscovado, refining grades, 30c. a 35c.; new do. do. do., 42c. a 45c.; old do. do., grocery do., 35c. a 40c.; new do. do. do., 45c. a 50c.; old Porto Rico, 40c. a 55c.; new do., 55c. a 65c.; old Barbadoes, 42c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 70c. a 75c. Stock to-day 7,320 hhds. clayed, 806 do. Porto Rico, 7,775 do. muscovado, 5,248 do. English Islands, and 484 bbls. New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—The market for spirits turpentine was very quiet and heavy, and prices were lower for merchantable lots, which were offered at 44½c. a 44¾c., with 44c. bid. Shipping lots were quoted at 45c. a 45½c. The sales were 70 bbls., in yard and on dock, at 44½c. a 46c. Rosin was very quiet and heavy in value. The sales were confined to about 800 bbls. in lots within the range of the following quotations:—Strained, $2 05 a $2 10; No. 2, $2 15 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Of Wilmington tar, which was quoted at $3 62½ a $3 75, we heard of no sales of moment.

OILS.—Linseed was slow of sale, there being no demand except for jobbing lots, which, in casks, were selling at 97c. a 98c. Olive was quiet, but steady in value. Small sales were made at $1 45 a $1 47½. Lard oil was slow of sale and rather heavy, closing at $1 30 a $1 32½ for prime winter; yellow Southern; crude cotton seed was quoted at 65c.; menhaden at 65c. a 67c.; straits, 75c.; bank, 75c.; Western distilled red, 85c.; crude sperm, $1 60; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 70 a $1 75; crude whale, 80c. for Northern. Sales fish oils during the week were 25 bbls. dark Northern at 75c., and 225 do. humpback at 72c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk continued to rule dull, there being no demand, and prices were entirely nominal at 15⅛c. a 15⅜c. To effect sales of consequence holders would have been obliged to accept of materially lower prices. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 21c. The market for refined oil was still dull, there being no demand for export and none for speculation, and prices were heavy, closing at about 29c. for standard white on the spot, and 28½c. for the balance of this month. Jobbing lots standard and prime white were selling at 30½c. a 32c.; 300 cases were sold at 36c. Naphtha was dull and nominal at 9½c., at which price the last sale was made. In Philadelphia the market was very quiet, but with limited offerings prices were ⅛c. higher, closing at 27½c. A cargo of 3,000 bbls. was sold at 27½c. Late last evening 2,500 bbls. were sold as low as 25⅞c. a 26⅛c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,756 bbls. beef, 151 do. lard. There was considerable activity in the pork market, the demand being chiefly speculative, and, as the offerings were comparatively light, prices were higher, closing strong at about $25 75 for new mess on the spot. There were sold 500 bbls. (in lots) at $25 25 a $25 for ordinary to fall mess and $23 for prime mess; also 750 bbls. at $25 75 cash, 750 do. for June at $25 50, and 1,750 for March and April at $25 50 a $25 75. Dressed hogs were slow of sale, but steady in value. We quote:—Western 11c. a 11½c. and city 12c. a 12½c.—the latter price for pigs. Beef was quiet but steady. Sales 50 bbls. at 10c. a 14c. for plain mess and 14c. a 17c. for extra do.; also small lots tierces within the range of $24 50 a $28 for prime mess and $27 a $31 for India do. Beef hams were moderately dealt in at steady prices. Sales 125 bbls. at $28 a $32 for Southern and Western. Bacon was dull and prices were entirely nominal. Cumberland cut was quoted at about 13½c. Cut meats were dull, with small sales pickled hams within the range of 14½c. a 14½c. The market for lard was dull, the demand being light, and prices were lower, closing at 11¼c. for prime steam. Sales 200 tierces, for future delivery, at 14½c. a 14¾c. for March and 14¾c. for May. Butter and cheese were very quiet at former prices.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw from all classes of buyers was extremely light, and the sales were confined to about 100 hhds., part at 10½c. for Cuba. Prices were heavy at our quotations appended, with fair offerings. Refined was slow of sale, and prices favored purchasers. We quote:—Hard, 13½c. a 13⅝c.; soft white, 15c. a 13⅞c.; extra C, 12⅜c., and yellow, 11½c. a 12⅜c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb., 9½c. a 9⅝c.; fair refining, 9⅞c.; good refining, 10c.; fair to good grocery, 10½c. a 10⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅞c. a 12c.; molasses sugar, hhds. and boxes, 8⅞c. a 10c.; melado, 5⅝c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; do., 10 to 12, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c.; do., white, 12½c. a 13⅞c.; do. No. 12, in bond, net cash (gold), 6c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; grocery grades, 10⅝c. a 12c. Stock to-day, 47,709 hhds., 70,828 boxes, 271, 881 bags and 742 melado.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky was extremely quiet, the demand from all sources being light, and prices were nominal at former quotations. The sales were confined to 75 hhds. at 8½c. a 16c. Seedleaf was dull at about former figures. Of Havana small sales were made within the range of 90c. a $1 15.

WHALEBONE was quiet but firm at 90c., gold, for old Arctic, and 75c., do., for South Sea. The last sale was made at 85c., gold, for new Arctic.

WHALEFOOTS.—Bleached were quoted at 9c. a 9½c., and unbleached at 8½c., without sales of moment.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 879 bbls. There was only a moderate business transacted, and prices were rather lower. 175 bbls. were sold at $1 00½ a $1 01, tax paid.

WOOL.—There is only a moderate business doing in fleece, as usual during the forepart of the week, but there is still considerable firmness in prices for all grades, holders being unwilling to effect sales except at full previous figures, in view of the smallness of the stock. What demand prevails is almost entirely for the fine grades, which are quite scarce. Pulled wool is selling moderately at full prices, while Texas is steady, with a moderate demand. In California wool there is a fair business in progress at full prices; the demand is principally for fall clip, the offerings of which are only moderate. For foreign the market is quiet, and prices are generally nominal. The sales were 110,000 lbs. fleece at 44c. a 55c., including 2,500 State at 44c. a 44½c. and 5,000 Michigan at 45c., 2,400 scoured at 80c., 15,000 X and above Ohio 50c. a 52c., 30,000 XX do. at 51c. a 55c., 8,000 low do. at 48c., 26,000 Canada combing at 63c. a 65c., 11,000 noils on private terms, 70,000 pulled at 39c. a 47c. for super and extra, 150,000 lbs. California (chiefly fall clip) at 25c. a 34c. for spring and 18c. a 24c. for fall, 50,000 lbs. Texas at 22c. a 32c. for common to fine, 65,100 pounds Cape, part at 33c. a 13½c., and 20 bales Western on private terms.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

PERRINE—HOWLAND.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, February 22, at Grace church, by the Rev. S. M. Rice, E. C. PERRINE, of New York, to FANNIE A., only daughter of A. J. Howland, of Jersey City.

STOUT—MARTIN.—At St. Mary's church, Staten Island, on Tuesday, March 1, by the Rev. H. L. F. Pratt, JOHN W. STOUT, Jr., to VIRGINIA G. MARTIN, daughter of the late Edward Martin.

WADHAMS—HENDERSON.—In Annapolis, Md., on Monday, February 28, by the bride's father, the Rev. D. J. Henderson, ALBION V. WADHAMS, U. S. N., to CARRIE E. HENDERSON. No cards.

Southern papers please copy.

Died.

ARTHUR.—On Tuesday, March 1, ISABELLA, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Arthur, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 181, corner of Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

BERGMANN.—On Tuesday, March 1, HERMANN BERGMANN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLACHLY.—On Monday, February 28, after a short illness, FRANCES D. BLACHLY, relic of Dr. E. Spencer Blachly.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. John Foote, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Third street, near avenue A, on Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, without further notice.

BOURNE.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, ALLAN RICHARD, youngest son of Rev. S. and Susan K. Bourne, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Harlem Congregational church, corner of Second avenue and 125th street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BURDSALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, February 28, SARAH B. BURDSALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's church, Rahway, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt street at one o'clock P. M.

BUSBY.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Monday, February 28, of scarlet fever, ANNIE, only child of Edward W. and Mary Busby, granddaughter of John Couzzens, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMACHO.—On Monday, February 28, of pneumonia, LUIS, son of Simon and Maria L. Camacho, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Fourteenth street, corner of Seventh avenue.

COCHRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 27, THOMAS A. C. COCHRANE, son of A. G. C. Cochrane, of Buffalo, aged 38 years.

The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

COLLINS.—On Tuesday, March 1, THOMAS COLLINS, a native of Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 337 East Fifty-fourth street.

California papers please copy.

COVELL.—In this city, on Monday, February 28, MARY HELEN, youngest daughter of Dr. L. Covell.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, at the residence of her father, 23 East Seventeenth street.

CURRIE.—On Tuesday, March 1, after a short illness, THOMAS S. CURRIE, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect-

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fully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 390 Carleton avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday forenoon, at eleven o'clock.
His remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., by the 3 P. M. train, for interment, and funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian church on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.
Hartford papers please copy.
DIXON.—Suddenly, on Monday, February 28, MARTIN F. DIXON, a native of Tuam, county Galway, Ireland, in the 36th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 386 Water street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Seamen's Boarding House Keepers' Benevolent Association are also requested to attend.
GILSA.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, LEOPOLD VON GILSA, late Colonel of De Kalb Regiment New York Volunteers.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 3, at two o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 226 East Twenty-first street.
GROUT.—On Monday, February 28, Mrs. EDWARD GROUT.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 27 East Eighty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, without further invitation.
HAYES.—On Monday, February 28, MARY HAYES, daughter of Cornelius and the late Johanna Hayes, aged 11 years, 7 months and 1 day.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 27 Vestry street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.
HAIGHT.—On Monday, February 28, THOMAS HAIGHT, in the 65th year of his age.
The friends, relatives and the members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
HALLSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 28, ALEXANDER JOHNSON, adopted son of Alexander S. and Georgiana Hallsted, aged 4 years and 11 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
HOLLAND.—On Tuesday, March 1, FLORENCE A., eldest daughter of Jeptha J. and Isabella A. Holland, aged 2 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Kosciusko street, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues, Brooklyn.
HUGHES.—On Tuesday, March 1, KATE FRANCES, daughter of the late Henry and Catharine Hughes, in the 15th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. William Connolly, 50 Eldridge street, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.
HUME.—On Sunday, February 27, after a lingering illness, SARAH, relict of William Hume, in the 63d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 375 East Tenth street.
HURLEY.—On Monday, February 28, JOHN HURLEY, the faithful clerk of Messrs. Birdsall & Bisgood, counsellors at law, 325 Broadway, deeply regretted by them.
JENKINS.—At his residence, 124th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Monday, February 28, GEORGE W. JENKINS, aged 52 years, 10 months and 6 days.
The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's church, corner 127th street and Fourth avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock. Trains leave corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street at half-past two P. M. Returning, leave Harlem at fourteen minutes to four P. M.
JOHNSTON.—On Monday, February 28, SAMUEL JOHNSTON, aged 38 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 16 Moore street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
KIERNAN.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, JOHN KIERNAN, son of Michael and Bridget Kiernan, aged 22 years, 10 months and 4 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 247 East Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
LEFEVRE.—On Monday, February 28, SARAH, relict of William Lefevre, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 73 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 153 East Thirty-first street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.
LODWICK.—On Tuesday, March 1, at 142 Livingston street, Brooklyn, JASON ABIA, only son of Jason A. and Lizzie Lodwick, aged 3 months and 22 days.
MORGAN.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, after a lingering illness, PATRICK MORGAN, in the 50th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 617 West Forty-fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary for interment.
MCARDLE.—On Monday, February 28, after a short but severe illness, HENRY J. MCARDLE, son of Cormac and Eliza McArdle of the parish of Tyholland, county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 26 years.
His remains will be taken to St. Vincent de Paul's church, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, where a mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.
MCGOWEN.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Tuesday, March 1, ANDREW MCGOWEN, aged 84 years, 5 months and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 115 East 127th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.
MCINTYRE.—At Goderich, Ontario, on Wednesday, February 23, CHARLES MCINTYRE, fourth son of Mr. John McIntyre, of Ballycloy, county of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 30 years.
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.
MCQUADE.—On Sunday, February 27, at his residence, No. 188 Henry street, PATRICK MCQUADE, late of Rosslea, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in the 76th year of his age.
The friends of the family, and those of his son's, Peter and Hugh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence to St. Teresa's church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary cemetery.
O'BRIEN.—The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Operative Bricklayers' Protective and Benevolent Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of JOHN O'BRIEN, late of First avenue, from Bellevue Hospital, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
PYEWELL.—On Monday, February 28, MARTHA, relict of Garret Pyewell, in the 71st year of her age.
The friends of her family and of her brother, F. P. Schools, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edgar Baxter, No. 249 West Forty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
SHANNON.—On Monday, February 28, JOHN SHANNON, eldest son of James and Jane Shannon, aged 29 years, 5 months and 1 day.
The friends and relatives of the family, Company H and the members of the Fourteenth regiment, also Kann post No. 10 G. A. R., also employes of the Brooklyn Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 87 Clermont avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.
STERLING.—On Monday, February 28, CHRISTINA STERLING, wife of Robert D. Sterling, aged 41 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Davidson, No. 360 East Fiftieth street, this (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock noon.
TITUS.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, WILLIAM, eldest son of Hannah and the late William Titus, aged 51 years, 5 months and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 130 Delancey street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.
URQUHART.—On Tuesday, March 1, ANNIE ROBERTSON, second daughter of John S. and Margaret Urquhart, in the 6th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, northeast corner of Newark and Palisade avenues, Hudson City, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
WATT.—On Monday, February 28, JOHN WATT, aged 68 years and 8 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 491 Seventh avenue (old No.) this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.
Londonderry (Ireland) Standard please copy.
WELLS.—On Tuesday evening, March 1, after a short but painful illness, Mr. FRED. D. WELLS, in the 84th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
WHITON.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday morning, February 25, FREDERICK L. WHITON, of the firm of Masury & Whiton, of New York, in the 43d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family and of his brothers, Augustus and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his partner, 72 Montague street, Brooklyn.
WINTERTON.—On Sunday evening, February 27, after a very brief illness of croup, ISABEL JUDSON, eldest and beloved daughter of A. Judson and Isabel L. Winterton, in the 10th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Grove street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.
WITTPENN.—In Hoboken, on Monday, February 28, after a lingering illness, DORETTE AUGUSTA AMALIA, wife of Louis Wittpenn, aged 36 years, 6 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Jersey Schutzen Corps and the members of the Amt Hagener Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Lutheran church, Christopher street, New York, on Thursday, at twelve o'clock.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—M. ABRAHAMS, 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, will pay the best prices for cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
GREAT SALE OF FIRST CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.
We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 15 and 16, at the "LEED'S ART GALLERIES," the collection of MESSRS. L. PRANG & CO., OF BOSTON, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this city. Among them are the following artists, viz.:—
F. E. Church, George Inness,
Eastman Johnson, A. F. Tait,
J. G. Brown, Ed. Moran, &c.,
together with a great number of French, English and Belgian artists, including beautiful specimens of WATER COLORS by CRUIKSHANK and others. Full particulars will be given in a few days of the exhibition.

A.—AUCTION SALE,
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 236 East Thirty-first street,
Handsome Household Furniture, Rosewood Piano, &c., consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, covered rosewood Parlor Suit, in blue and gold figured brocatel; rosewood marble top Centre Table, black walnut Corner Etageres, Decorated Vases, Bronze Clock, Gilt Frame Oil Paintings, Lace Window Curtains, black walnut Bookcase, mahogany Side and Arm Chairs, in haircloth; black walnut Hallstand, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters; carved black walnut Buffet, black walnut Extension Table, black walnut cane seat Chairs, China, Crockery, Glass and Silver Plated Ware; black walnut and gilt frame Engravings, &c., &c. Also Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION SALE.—SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate, with water front, in Jersey City. Will be sold at public auction on Thursday March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, 16 full Lots in one plot, fronting 200 feet on the river, 200 feet on South Eighth street and 200 feet on Provost street, being one of the most valuable and most favorably situated plots of ground in Jersey City for manufacturing or other purposes, having two street fronts and valuable water communication. Sale positive, to the highest bidder. For further information apply on the premises to EDWARD CONNER.

AT THE LARGEST SALESROOM IN NEW YORK.—Furniture, Carpets, Paintings, &c., sold at auction or private sale by JOHN K. CURTIS, Auctioneer, 1,239 Broadway. N. B.—Sales at private residences solicited.

ARTISTS' SALE.—OIL PAINTINGS, BY CATALOGUE.
PHILIP LEVY, Auctioneer.
Continuation sale this day, March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, of a superb collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists. On view from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A.—TRADE AUCTION SALE—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, 427 Broadway, corner Howard street, will sell by auction, at their salesroom, Friday, March 4, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Plated Ware, in good variety. Trade and private buyers invited. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
500 Lots by Catalogue,
Magnificent Household Furniture.
On this day (Wednesday), March 2,
at the elegant mansion 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock,
Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Books, Drawing Room Suits, Silver, China, Glass Ware and many rare, costly Works of Art,
public auction.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season; valued $25,000. Drawing Room Suits, covered crimson gold, blue gold brocatel; rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, velvet, medallion Carpets; Paintings, by eminent artists; artistic Bronze Statuary, Clock, Vases, Ornaments, Mirrors; brocatel, lace Curtains; rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, Stool, Cover; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; hair, spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, Cutlery, Linen, Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service; Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, covered reps; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over $15,000 worth and over 500 lots handsome and genteel Household Furniture, at the elegant residence, 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this (Wednesday) morning, March 2, at 10½ o'clock precisely, magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, fine elegant Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, silk striped reps and haircloth; velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Extension Table, Sideboard, Glass, China and Silver Ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars, and stop corner Twenty-sixth street. Goods carted, boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
$25,000 worth $25,000 worth
Magnificent Household Furniture
at public auction,
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, March 2,
at 2½ o'clock.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
will sell all the elegant and first class Furniture at the elegant private residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue—Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, beautiful and latest style; Parlor Suits, of the richest description; Cabinets, bois de rose; rosewood and walnut Etageres, Tables, corner and side Etageres, Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Lounges, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brocatel, Reps and Lace Curtains; rich Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Clocks, Parlor Ornaments, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows; walnut Suits, covered with reps and haircloth; Lounges, Chairs, Bookcases, Tea and Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs, &c. Sale positive. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Also furniture expresses engaged from Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE, THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock—All the Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.; Carpet, Oilcloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Stoves, over 200 lots of first class Household Goods, contained in five story mansion 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Household Furniture, Bedding, Desks, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, Parlor and Chamber Furniture in suits or separate; Bookcases, Wardrobes, Centre, Card and Library Tables; Spring Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Carpets, Oilcloths, Paintings and Engravings; Blankets, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plate, Kitchen Articles, Office Desks, Chairs, Tables, &c., &c.

A.—ART SALE.
Gallery of Art, 845 Broadway.
JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
A special and peremptory sale of a highly valuable private collection of European and American Works of Art, comprising examples of the most distinguished favorite modern artists, together with a choice assortment of fine old Line Engravings and Water Color Drawings, will take place on Thursday afternoon and evening, March 3, at 3 and 7½ P. M. The above now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues, and will be sold without reserve at Barker's Gallery, 845 Broadway, commencing with the Engravings at 3 o'clock P. M. and with the Paintings at 7½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PAREPA-ROSA.
GLORIOUS AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.
TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO NEW YORK
of PAREPA-ROSA'S celebrated Opera Company
after a series of uninterrupted ovations in all the principal Eastern and Western cities, where they have been received by enthusiastic audiences, houses invariably crowded, with a spontaneous and unanimous endorsement by the press and the public as the BEST OPERATIC COMPANY of the time.
A BRIEF SEASON will be given, commencing
on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14,
when the great musical event of the season will be the production, for the first time in English in this city and thirtieth time in America, of Mozart's master work, the
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Figaro's Hochzeit),
the absorbing operatic sensation of the day.
An opera seldom performed either in Europe or America, from the fact that its production requires an entire double company, but which the directors are proud to be able to present with a most complete and effective cast embracing nearly every principal artist of this grand combination.
The sale of seats commences Thursday, March 10. Full particulars in future announcements.

A.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, this day (Wednesday), commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, over $25,000 worth of magnificent and costly Household Furniture, fine Oil Paintings and Bronzes, brilliant 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich rosewood Stool and Cover; Music Stand, cost $1,000, made to order; has warrantee for seven years; has box for shipping. The above house was furnished since May.
Parlors consist of four rich Parlor Suits, covered in French satin brocatel, silk reps, plush brocatel; Curtains to match; Centre, Side and Pier Tables; rosewood Etageres, Pier Mirrors, Lady's Writing Desk and Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets.
Bedrooms consist of
rich rosewood Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, fine Spring Beds, horse hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Sheets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.
Dining Room consists of
12 foot Extension Table, Buffet, solid black walnut Chairs, solid silver and plated Sheffield Cutlery, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, 250 pieces; Table Linen, Castors, Urns, Fruit and Bell Casters and other articles too numerous to mention. Kitchen and Front Basement Furniture.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
UNCLAIMED PACKAGES FROM THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
The Great Auction House of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, 320 unclaimed Packages, contents unknown, from the American Merchants' Union Express Company.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
ELEGANT COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS.
The Great Auction House of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday and Friday, 3d and 4th, each day at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine assortment of English and American Standard and Miscellaneous Works, some of them superbly bound and illustrated.

BY MORTGAGE SALE WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD Furniture.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell at their salesroom, 427 Broadway, corner Howard street, on Thursday, March 3, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, elegant Parlor and Library Suits, carved and gilt Chamber sets, Dining Room Furniture, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, Centre and Extension Tables, Office Desks, Oil Paintings, Hair Mattresses, Mirrors, &c. Catalogues at sale. Housekeepers invited.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—CAMPBELL & CO. will sell without reserve, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely, the old established and prominent Barroom and Billiard Saloon, known as "The Wunder," corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets, with Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, Billiard Tables, everything complete, License, Good Will; business valuable; lease and key; offering rare inducement because of popularity, location, cheap rent, &c. Buyers, business men and speculators specially invited to attend and participate. By order of E. N. Crow.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—WILL sell, without reserve, at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday), the celebrated barroom, billiard and oyster saloon "The Eureka," No. 546 (splendid part) Eighth avenue, in ample running order, with stock choice assorted Liquors, Bar Fixtures and Furniture, marble top Oyster Counter and Tables, Range, Dumb Waiter, Cooking Utensils complete, valuable Lease entire four story House, with Club Rooms and Rooms above as furnished rooms and living apartments.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

SALES AT AUCTION.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture.
M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms 79 Nassau street, rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, large French plate, pier, oval and mantel mirrors; Brussels Carpets, fine Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture in walnut and rosewood; curled hair Mattresses, Library, Bookcases, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Iron Safes, Counters, Show Cases, Oil Paintings and Engravings, worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

D. BURKE, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NOS. 7 AND 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel—will sell on Thursday, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, Stock and Fixtures of the liquor and oyster saloon 146 Bleecker street; fine Fixtures, good stock Liquors. Also the Furniture of the family.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the late William Shannon, deceased, at Union, opposite the tollgate on the Morris and Essex turnpike road, the Real Estate consisting of a good house and barn and about eight acres of choice land; one plot, containing nearly five acres, having a front of some 500 feet on the turnpike road, and has a fine building site. The property is two miles from Milburn station and one mile from Springfield. Terms made known on the day of sale. Conveyances will be at the Milburn station to meet the 11:40 train from Barclay street ferry to convey persons to the sale and return.
HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, 76 Bowery.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Household Furniture.
This day (WEDNESDAY), March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 230 West Twenty-second street,
comprising Velvet and Brussels Carpets, rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits; Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils. Catalogues at sale.
Goods must be removed immediately after sale.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, 19 Bowery, sell, Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 23 Sullivan street, corner Grand, the stock of Fixtures of a fine grocery—Flour, Sugar, Spices, Soap, Scales, Iceboxes, &c.; also an assortment of Liquors, Bitters, &c.; the household Furniture of eight rooms—Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.; also the unexpired Lease of the above premises, having three years from May 1 to run, at a small rent. By order of F. Heerlein.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Cottage Suits, Tables, Chairs, Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Plated Ware, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Counters, Store Fixtures, &c.
Also one Tubular Boiler, safety valve, complete.
Also one three-seat depot Wagon, shafts and pole.
Also, at 12 o'clock, a fine lot of Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets.
Also marshal's sale, three Show Cases.
CHAS. F. WATTS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE, Thursday, March 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at No. 358 Broadway, room No. 3, two large Jewelry Cases, one Desk, lot of Oilcloth.
JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, March 7,
Large Stock of Furniture,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 283 Bowery, the entire Stock of G. W. Sneden, Esq., retiring from business, consisting of every variety of black walnut and rosewood Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture, Cottage Suits, Beds and Bedding, Cradles, Mirrors, Clocks, Iron Safe, &c. Catalogues ready. The goods can be examined before the sale.
J. BOGART, Auctioneer, No. 1 North William street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER.—By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose at public auction three barrels of prime wheat Flour, at 85 avenue C, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC HAYMAN, Marshal.

NOTICE OF SALE.—TO GEORGE A. HOOD, OR whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given that, on March 3, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 65 and 63 Fulton street, in the city of New York, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, three Counters, one Desk and one Safe, for non-payment of storage, &c. EDWARD EVANS, 65 and 63 Fulton street, New York.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE, THIS DAY—BY JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, of 400 lots Women's Choice Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Pillows and other valuable Goods. By order of M. Mehrbach, 453 Grand street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—HARNESS MOUNTINGS, &C.—RICHARD WALTER, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, a lot of Silver Plated Buckles, Brass and Silver Plated Harness Mountings, Vises, Lathes, Glass Case, &c. Also, a lot of Cutlery, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, three Parlor Suits, French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, Centre Tables, French Clock, Etageres, Easy and other Chairs, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Lounges; China, Glass, Silver Ware; Stoves, black walnut and enamelled Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Spring do., Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, 40 or 50 Carpets, Oilcloths, with a great variety of other goods; also goods removed from Jersey City; also goods from storage; one Carpet, cost $550; Showcases, Plympton Bedsteads, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at 97 Greene street, black walnut Parlor Suits, black walnut Chamber Suits, Bedding, French plate Mirrors, China, Glass, &c.; also Tapestry and other Carpets, with all others in a large house.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Friday, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire Stock and Fixtures of an Undertaker's Establishment, at 47 and 49 Elizabeth street, in the city of New York, consisting of some splendid teams of Horses, oval glass Hearses, Carriages, Wagons. Immediately after will be sold, at No. 29 Madison street, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and whitewood Coffins and all kinds of trimmings, &c. Also two years' Lease of Stables.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE, NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell on Thursday, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, Contents of Restaurant and Oyster Saloon corner of Grand and Baxter streets, marble top and other Tables, Chairs, 3 Counters, Mirrors, a large lot of Crockery and Cutlery, Range, Ale and Porter, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRVOYANT.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

$20,000 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN surpass Madam CLIFTON, the great Medical and Business Clairvoyant; all business strictly confidential. Office 176 Bleecker street, fourth door from Sullivan.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Without mercury; manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—Those pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; with or without medicines; his powerful, safe monthly pills and compound; $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Dr. Evans' magical invigorator, lost manhood is restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines safe and certain, $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure all female complaints. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and book gratis.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION—FOR THE relief and cure of the erring and unfortunate, on principles of Christian philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age in relation to marriage and social evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause.—Young, middle aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Forty years' private practice.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE ENTIRE BUILDING 601 Broadway, heretofore known as "The Berrian House Furnishing Warerooms." Terms moderate. Apply to C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL, 87 and 89 Leonard street.

A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY TO lease—175 feet east of Broadway, corner Walker street and Cortlandt alley; size 50x100; now occupied as an iron safe manufactory. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—FURNISHED, IN admirable location; terms moderate. 72 West Nineteenth street.

A HALF OF STORE 36 DEY STREET, TO LET—WITH separate office, now vacant. Apply on the premises.

A LADY WISHING TO RETIRE WILL LET HER House and sell her Furniture at a bargain. Apply at 113 West Twenty-fourth street.

A FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FOURteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will be let for a genteel boarding house. Apply to A. D. FARRELL, 217 Canal street.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE—UPPER PART OF BUILDING No. 189 Chatham square, corner Oliver street; three lofts with hatchways. Inquire in the paint store.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FIRST CLASS STORE—SOUTHWEST CORNER Bowery and Bleecker street, forty feet front, to let.—Splendid location for a bank, drug store or any first class business; will be divided if desired. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery.

A.—STEAM POWER, WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS AND Basement, adapted for mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Apply to FRANCIS STOUVENEL, 205 Centre street, corner Howard, or GEORGE WALKER, 182 Centre street, fifth floor.

A CARRIAGE FACTORY TO LET—IN THE BEST PART of the city, established twenty years; stock for sale. For particulars apply to H. S. CALENBERG, 335 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—TWO desirable Stores on Broadway, near Bleecker street, either separately or together, each 25 feet front by 100 deep, with entrance to rear street; five stories high, with basement and sub-cellar; gas, water, &c.; rent low. Also other Broadway Property to let. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 or 1,382 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—ROOMS OR FLOOR TO LET, 569 Broadway, corner Prince street; the most central, desirable locality in the city for light wholesale or retail business.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE DOUBLE MARBLE Store and Basement 594 and 596 Broadway; 55x200; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, 123 Fulton street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—UNDER COLEMAN House. Inquire at 1,173 Broadway.

BUILDINGS TO LET—FOR BUSINESS, IN BLEECKER, Prince, Mercer, Wooster and Greene streets and Waverley place; low rents. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

CORNER STORE, 25 FEET FRONT, FIVE YEARS lease, for first class retail business. Address SIXTH AVENUE, station G.

CORTLANDT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NORTH side, for one or more years, entire Building if desired, 26 feet by 120; four stories and basement. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 119 Broadway.

COURT STREET.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with Store; good for any business; terms to suit the times. Also, good Tenement Property, paying 15 per cent. Apply at the owner's, 102 Pacific street.

FIRST LOFT TO LET—IN FIRST CLASS MARBLE front building on John street, between William and Gold streets. Inquire of WM. DICKINSON, 75 John street.

FOR BUSINESS.—A BASEMENT AT 114 CHAMBERS street. Inquire in basement.

HOUSES TO LET FOR BUSINESS—IN MERCER, Prince, Bleecker, Greene and Wooster streets, at low rents. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

LOFT TO LET—AT 310 BROADWAY; CHEAP RENT. Inquire at the AMERICAN STAIR ROD COMPANY.

LOFTS TO LET—25X85, ON CORNER, WINDOWS ON three sides, with Power, and very desirable. W. M. RAYMOND & CO., 384 Pearl street, on Franklin square.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH POWER—SEVERAL LARGE and well lighted Rooms; also several small ones; conveniently situated; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire at office 234 West Twenty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

ROOM WANTED—WITHIN 20 MILES OF NEW YORK, with six or eight horse power; steam or water; room must be at least 40x75, well lighted; to be used for a light steam manufacturing business; lease for a term of years desired. Address, stating rent, &c., MANUFACTURER, box 762 New York Post office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted and ventilated, with every convenience for manufacturing. Apply to PECK & BOGART, on the premises, 163 Bank street, corner of West street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 50x60 feet, with Power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

STEAM POWER—NEAR BROADWAY; UPPER FLOOR, 50x100 feet, light all around; elevator; heated with steam and any amount of power. Apply on premises, 53 and 55 Prince street.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS TO let, with Steam Power. Apply to H. W. GREEN, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STORES TO LET—ON BARCLAY, CHAMBERS, READE and Jay streets, near West; good location for grocery, provision, butter or produce business.
GEO. W. WELSH, 244 Greenwich street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO RENT—NO. 1,514 THIRD avenue, near Eighty-fifth street; best location in Yorkville; rent low to a desirable tenant.
GEO. W. WELSH, 244 Greenwich street.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 63X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 686 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—LAW OFFICES, PLEASANT AND LIGHT; also two Work Rooms, at 86 Nassau street.

TO LET—FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS, NOS. 65 AND 67 Duane street. Apply to VERNON BROTHERS & CO.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE LOFTS, AT $9 PER MONTH each, in building No. 8 Extra place. Inquire at 78 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, doing a good business, on the northeast corner of Twentieth street and Second avenue. Apply to owner, 226 East Sixty-second street.

TO LET—HALF OF STORE NO. 3 PARK PLACE, with large counting room and part of cellar; possession given May 1; north side of street.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 26x100 FEET, LIGHTED AT three sides, near Broadway. Apply to J. M. BENTON, Broome and Elm streets.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 10 Union square, east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; will be let at a reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply to GEORGE R. SCHIEFFELIN, 54 Wall street.

TO LET—A FINE STORE; LEASE AND FIXTURES for sale; a very desirable store for any kind of business; best part of Sixth avenue. Call at 407 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TWO NEW A NO. 1 STORES, NOS. 66 AND 68 Warren street, corner of College place, suitable for any first class business. GEO. W. WELSH, 244 Greenwich st.

TO LET—THREE UPPER FLOORS, 920 BROADWAY, corner Twenty-second street, 21x78, admirably fitted for a school, its present use. Rent 1,600. Apply to JOHN M. CLARK, 65 Lexington avenue.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, AT THE FINE business location corner West and Franklin streets; rent low. Apply to JOHN E. BROWN, on the premises, or at 67 Vesey street, New York.

TO LET—FLOORS OR OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR business purposes, at 48 East Fourteenth street, third door from Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 118 WATER street, near Wall; is newly painted and handsomely fitted up with compartments for desk rooms; suitable for brokers, agents, or capitalists. The latter will find good accommodation for an office down town, with use of fireproof vault; rent moderate. Apply to H. E. MORING, second floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE STORY BROWN STONE Houses 146 and 148 East Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues; size 31x62x106; suitable for a family hotel. Apply to HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE 49 WEST THIRTY-FIRST street, corner of Broadway, suitable for business purposes. Apply at 53 Fifth avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY No. 6 Broadway, running through to Beaver and Marketfield streets, having three entrances. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FINE HALL, 50X60, NOS. 806 and 808 Broadway, on first floor from street, with Rooms adjoining; would make an excellent furniture or pianoforte warerooms; rent low to a good tenant. Also large Offices on first floor of Park Building, 37 Park row, suitable for banking, insurance or publishers. Apply to J. A. CAREY, 495 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THE STORE AND Basement 115 Leonard street, with privilege to alter or extend; size of building, 25x45; of lot, 25x90. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ENTIRE BUILDINGS OR Floors, with or without Steam Power, on Lewis, Goerck, East Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh streets; also Stores.
W. W. LYON, 63 avenue D.

TO MANUFACTURERS, STONE CUTTERS AND OTHers.—To let, for a term of years, with or without Steam Power, a large four story Building, suitable for any kind of business; also Extension 75x35, with Lot in rear; dock at the foot of street. For particulars inquire on premises, 542 West Thirty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, and 102 Wall street.

TO STATIONERS.—TO RENT, A STORE, NEATLY fitted up, which has been occupied the past four years by a stationer. Apply at 275 Sixth avenue, at hall door. N. B.—No fixtures or good will to pay for.

THE FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF THE PROMINENT CORner Store No. 125 Third avenue, corner Fourteenth street. Inquire at the store.

WATER FRONT BUILDINGS FOR WAREHOUSES OR manufactories; also vacant Lots for rent, together or separately, two blocks from Grand street, East river, with cars to every part of the city and three ferries to Brooklyn.
DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 90 and 92 Mangin st.

93 GRAND STREET,
705 Broadway,
75 Maiden lane,
51 Beekman street,
To let by
J. D. WENDEL, 79 Maiden lane.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, TO let, in 10th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 28th, 29th, 34th, 49th and 51st streets and other respectable locations.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN STONE House to let or for sale; will be disposed of this week to the highest offer. Call; you will be astonished at the price. 351 East Sixty-second street.

A LARGE CORNER HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, will be let, entire or separate, at the rate of $175 per month for the whole. Apply at 320 West Twelfth street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO RENT ON West Fourteenth street, 26 by 62, lot 131 feet; also one on West Twelfth street, both three rooms deep, with mirrors and chandeliers. Apply to A. BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

A.—TO LET, WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LONdon terrace. Part of a House, partly furnished, to a small family, consisting of seven rooms; all conveniences for housekeeping. Apply at 103 Reade street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, FULL WIDTH FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, on Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for private family, only $350 per month.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A FIRST CLASS, LARGE AND DOUBLE DWELLING, fully and handsomely furnished, with grounds and stable, to let or lease, at $4,000 a year; Sixty-first street; convenient to cars and Central Park and overlooking the Hudson, city and country.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FURNISHED DWELLING NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, In Fourteenth street, to let; has 20 rooms and been established 10 years as a profitable boarding house.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A DESIRABLE FOUR STORY, MEDIUM SIZE, FULLY and well furnished House to let on Gramercy Park, at $3,600. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET, A HOUSE IN TWENTY-seventh street, near Lexington avenue; 16 rooms; complete order; good neighborhood; rent $1,000 to a party purchasing furniture; price $5,000, value $8,000. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

A LADY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WOULD LET her finely and completely furnished House to a respectable party; would take part of the rent in board; possession immediately. Call at 154 East Thirtieth street.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON Twenty-sixth street, near St. James Hotel. Contains sixteen rooms; all modern improvements. Others at reduced rents. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH THE modern improvements, centrally located, near Fifth avenue, to let low, to a responsible tenant; immediate possession. Address REDUCED RENT, Herald office.

BROOKLYN.—146 BERGEN, NEAR BOND, THREE story brick, brown stone basement; modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. Permits at 50 Howard street, New York, up stairs.

COMPLETE AND GENUINE HOME FOR A FAMILY of taste.—Brooklyn: medium size, modern House, elegantly fitted; ten rooms, rich furniture, Chickering Piano; corner lot, stable, good location; thirty minutes from Fulton ferry; immediate possession; terms moderate. Address FURNISHED, Herald office.

FURNISHED.—TO LET, 124 WEST TWELFTH STREET; all improvements; three story, basement; immediate possession. Apply at room 20, 243 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET and for sale, in good locations.
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, finished in rosewood and walnut. Apply on premises, 209 West Thirty-fourth street.

LEXINGTON AVENUE—SMALL, WELL FURNISHED Dwelling to let or lease, with immediate possession; price asked, $225 a month.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

LISTS OF HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, can be had by applying at our office, either personally or by mail.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

LARGE BROWN STONE, FULLY FURNISHED, IMMEdiate possession, second house west of Fifth avenue, near Reservoir; terms moderate to a responsible tenant. Principals only. 176 Broadway, room 25.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three story high stoop brick House, 178 Lexington avenue, corner Thirty-first street; rent moderate to a desirable family; or the House will be sold if desired. For permits apply to BENJAMIN F. TRUMPY, 153 Bowery, corner Broome street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE three story brown stone House 130 West Forty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; possession 1st of April. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, 32 Pine street.

TO LET—NOS. 2 AND 3 DUFFIELD TERRACE, FIVE and seven Rooms, all modern improvements, 10 minutes' walk from ferries; rent $480 and $650 a year. Also 31 Duffield terrace, four Rooms, with three closets and separate cellar, water, gas and bath; built after pattern of French flat; rent $25 a month. Apply to the janitor, Duffield street, between Johnson and Tillary streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE; modern improvements; West Nineteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; 13 rooms; good location; rent, $1,600. Four story English basement House, West Twenty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; $1,600. Also one, large House on the same block at $2,000. Also three story House, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; $1,800. J. DENHAM & CO., 255 West Twenty-third street, near Eighth avenue.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THREE STORY BROWN STONE front House, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, with modern improvements; will be rented low to a responsible party. Address box 6,846 New York Post office.

TO LET OR LEASE—SOME OF THE MOST DESIRABLY located Houses in the city, both furnished and unfurnished, at reasonable prices. Apply at up-town office of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,382 Broadway, and 595 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE four story brown stone House No. 324 West Fourteenth st., with all modern improvements, containing 20 rooms. The house is in first rate order in every respect. Immediate possession given. To a desirable tenant would make the terms moderate. Apply to LEVI COOK, 50 Wall street.

TO RENT—IN AUDUBON PARK, WASHINGTON Heights, a furnished House; has bath, water closet, brick furnace, and contains ten rooms, newly painted and in excellent order; stable and carriage house; will rent for 6 or 12 months, or will give a lease for 3 years. For further particulars inquire at 61 Broadway, room No. 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A first class brown stone House, high stoop, in Thirty-first street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Apply at 67 Exchange place, room 21, 10½ A. M. to 2½ P. M., or at 23 West Thirty-first street, 6 P. M.

TO RENT FURNISHED—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, large House, near Fifth avenue; accommodations for 60 boarders. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine st.

TO RENT—ON WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE—A very desirable extra wide and extra deep four story high stoop brown stone House, containing 12 bedrooms, with the Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, Cornices, Shades, &c. The house is in the most complete order, and would answer the purposes of a first class boarding house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE VERY DESIRABLE four story high stoop House No. 46 Irving place. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT A MODERATE PRICE, for six months or longer, three story high stoop brown stone House, near the Grand Hotel, the owner reserving parlor floor. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

57TH STREET.—LARGE SIZE FOUR STORY HIGH stoop, fully furnished, elegant brown stone Dwelling; $5,000 a year. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

$300 PER MONTH FOR A SPLENDIDLY FURnished brown stone House on Fourteenth street. Possession at once. Also one on Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, unfurnished.
HEBBERD & DOTY, 23 East Fourteenth street.

Unfurnished.

A VARIETY OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN ALL parts of the city to let. Rent $1,000 and upwards.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

AT $5,500 A YEAR.—CENTRE STREET, NOS. 46 AND 48, and Park street, Nos. 36 and 38, to let or lease for a term of years.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—THREE STORY HOUSE, WITH MIRRORS AND gas fixtures, in a central location, to let only to responsible parties; others, furnished and unfurnished.
CHURCH & CO., 957 Broadway.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, 126 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, size 21x56, to let, unfurnished; finished in modern style, with all improvements, including gas fixtures. To be seen only by permit, from 10 to 12 o'clock. For particulars inquire of ROGERS, 154 West Forty-first, or 114 Nassau st.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE to let, containing eighteen rooms, in fine order, located near Sixth avenue, on Twenty-third street. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—RENTS FROM $1,300 to $1,800, in Hubert, Bleecker, Macdougal, Greenwich, West Twentieth and Thompson streets, Waverley place and Abingdon square. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE Houses, on Sixty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues; size 21x57x100; houses extra well built, all modern improvements, and to responsible parties will be leased for three years. HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR RENT—IN HOBOKEN, SEVERAL DESIRABLE Houses, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, Jr., Agent, room No. 4, office Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

FOUR SPLENDID FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Houses, on Fifty-seventh street, situated on the highest elevation of the city, and commanding an unsurpassed view of the Central Park, the Hudson, New York Bay to the Narrows, and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. These houses are finished in the best manner, are replete with every modern convenience, and must be seen to be appreciated. To satisfactory tenants they will be let at a very reasonable figure. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar st.

HOUSES TO RENT BY ALBERT BELLAMY, NO. 3 PINE street.—17th st., near Union square, 4 s. h. s. b. s. $4,500.
21st st., near Gramercy Park, 4 s. Eng. base. 3,000
46th st., near Broadway, 4 s. h. s. b. s. 2,400
51st st., east side, 3 s. h. s. b. 1,400

HOUSE TO LET—ALSO ALL THE MAGNIFICENT Furniture for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Magnificent brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $400, for $175; one do., $125; reps Suit, $55; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $550, for $250; Etageres, Cabinets, Bronzes, Curtains, Mirrors, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture, &c., a sacrifice. 12 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

LOW RENTS—$1,000 EACH, 1,520 AND 1,522 BROADway, brick, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets; modern improvements, three story, front and back basements, kitchen and front cellar; possession; also the Business Property 327 Fourth avenue; all to be seen daily. Apply to WILLIAM KNIGHT, 327 Fourth avenue.

MODERN THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE; 16 rooms; good neighborhood; West Thirty-fourth street; $1,500. Furnished and unfurnished Houses, good locations, $1,000 to $6,000, East and West.
FROEHLICK & CO., 350 Bowery.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—LOW RENTS, HOUSE 26 Greenwich avenue, newly painted, open 10 to 11 A. M.; 23 Amity street, possession May 1, seen 10 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, TWO LARGE FIVE story brown stone Dwellings on East Fourteenth street, near Irving place; modern improvements, in prime order, 14 bedrooms, 2 parlors, dining room, library, kitchen, &c., in each. To responsible and respectable tenants will be let at the low rent of $2,200 each. Also the four story Dwelling No. 9 Great Jones street, at $4,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE No. 36 Morton street, having all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises or to E. A. BRUSH, 18 Murray street.

TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 83 SEVenth avenue; all improvements; rent $1,800 and water rent. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,236 Broadway.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House; all improvements; Forty-fifth street; good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, 82 Beaver street.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 173 MACDOUGAL STREET, near Clinton place; all modern improvements; rent, $1,500, or $1,200 for lower part. Apply for permit to J. BURROUGHS, 171 Chambers street.

TO LET—SMALL THREE STORY HOUSE ON EAST Twenty-fourth street, suitable only for a small family; in view of Madison square. Seen after 11.
ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET—AT $4,000 PER ANNUM (QUARTERLY, IN advance), one of the most substantial brown stone Houses on Madison avenue, 25x60, with extension 14x40. Apply to WILLIAM A. CORRIERE, No. 5½ Pine street, room No. 2.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, A FIRST class two story and basement frame Dwelling, modern improvements, with 8 lots adjoining, containing fruit, shrubbery, &c., &c.; all in good order; situated convenient to the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries to New York and railroad cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; rent moderate to a good tenant; also two three story and basement brick Dwellings, modern improvements, carriage house, stable, &c., situate on Kent street, nearly opposite the Episcopal and Reformed churches. Inquire of SAMUEL D. CLARK, Franklin street, Bank building.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—NO 316 West Fourteenth street. Is an English basement, 26x135, three rooms deep; newly frescoed, painted, papered, &c., with gas fixtures, complete. Inquire on premises, or of HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE STORY high stoop House 235 East Fiftieth street; all modern improvements; neighborhood first class. Apply to E. MILLER, 100 Washington street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP DWELling southeast corner of West Eleventh and Fourth streets, New York; house new, with all modern improvements; possession immediately; rent $1,700 a year.

TO LET—TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE IN EIGHTY-ninth street, near Central Park, eight rooms, in good order, $20 per month. JOHN F. TOOMEY, 1,372 Third avenue, near Eighty-sixth street.

TO LET—A 2½ STORY BRICK HOUSE IN HAMMOND street, near Fourth street, containing ten rooms, gas, bath and range; rent $1,400. Inquire at 225 West Fourth st.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT brick House 573 Broome street. Can be seen from 10 till 5. For particulars inquire of P. McKENNA, 109 Varick st.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED DEsirable Houses, in Twenty-seventh street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Inquire of O. PITT & SON, 60 Lafayette place.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FOUR STORY FULL size brick front dwelling House, 89 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue. Apply to GEORGE J. BYRD, No. 12 Warren street.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A CONVENIent 3 story high stoop House, medium size, modern improvements, on Twelfth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; location very desirable; rent $1,700. Address C. SMITH, 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON SECOND AVENUE, near Fourteenth street, a first class four story high stoop brown stone House, in splendid condition. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 30 East Twenty-eighth street, near Madison avenue, with all modern improvements. Inquire of C. H. RUEDETT, 36 Pine street, room No. 2.

TO LET, CHEAP—FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED THREE story high stoop House, corner Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue; open all day. Also first class high stoop House, 111 East Fifty-fourth street. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET AT A MODERATE PRICE—A PERFECTLY new and well finished Cottage, containing seven rooms, with four Lots; situated near Cypress avenue, East New York; convenient to three lines of horse cars. Address B. C. MEGIE, box 2,382 New York Post office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE PHILadelphia brick front modern House on Franklin avenue, next the corner of Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn; possession at once. Address THE OWNER, Herald office.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE 107 CLINTON PLACE, Eighth street; four story and basement, 20 rooms; all modern improvements; possession 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO RENT—JUST WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE, THE most perfectly appointed little House in New York; handsomely frescoed; bath and closets on each upper floor and first class furnace; rent very reasonable; immediate possession if desired. 23 West Ninth street.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, ON TWENTY-first street, within 194 feet of Broadway, built seventy feet deep, a five story b. s. $4,000
41 East 13th street, near and west of Broadway 1,800
109 East 60th st., first class h. s., near Lexington av. 1,800
116 East 78th st., near 4th av., three story high stoop b. s. 1,200
R. WILLIAMSON,
President Bull's Head Bank.

TO RENT—IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—A four story brown stone House; excellent neighborhood. Rent $1,400. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, JR., 77 Cedar street.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, an elegant four story English basement brown stone House, 25 feet wide. To a first class tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—ON NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and University place, a three story and attic high stoop brick House; rent $3,000 per annum. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO CARMEN AND EXPRESSMEN.—TO LET, A THREE story and basement brick House, with brick Stable in the rear for eight horses. Apply on the premises, 252 West Sixteenth street, or to the owner, 342 East Eighteenth street.

15 IRVING PLACE, CORNER OF FIFTEENTH street.—To lease, for residence or business purposes. Apply at law office of DALY, HENRY & OLIN.

$100 PER MONTH.—GREAT SACRIFICE, POSSESsion immediately, owner leaving city, first class three story high stoop brown stone; the elegant Furniture, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, Etageres, Mirrors, Secretary Beds, at auction prices all, or in lots to suit purchasers at private sale for one week. Seventy-eighth street, first brown stone west of Third avenue, north side.

$850.—TO LET, A SPLENDID THREE STORY AND high basement House, containing 12 rooms and 11 pantries, with the modern improvements; all in splendid order, and fine neighborhood. Inquire at 111 Bowery.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NEW DOUBLE BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET, in suits of five or ten Rooms, arranged upon the plan of European flats. Parties of respectability only can apply; No. 75 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, or to J. H. TRENCE, 722 Sixth avenue, Lyric Hall.

A BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR IN AN ENGLISH basement brown stone house to let, $45 per month. Also a beautiful Parlor Floor, three rooms, with chandeliers only, to a small family; rent $32 50 month. Apply at 695 Second avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, $550, or with Rooms on third, $750; with owner; closets, gas, water, garden; fine neighborhood. 139 East Thirtieth street, near Lexington avenue.

AT 50 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Madison and Fourth avenues.—A suit of Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, with large bathroom; separately or together. No moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET PART OF A FLOOR, furnished, for housekeeping, to adults; house has all modern improvements. 148 West Tenth street, near Sixth av.

AT 47 AMITY STREET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms on first and second floors, with conveniences for housekeeping; also Bedrooms on upper floor for gentlemen. Terms moderate.

A SUIT OF THREE FURNISHED ROOMS—SUITABLE for light housekeeping or single gentlemen, to let at No. 137 East Twenty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, $9 50 weekly; $35 monthly. Also Sitting and Bed Room, $4 50; Brooklyn, near cars.
J. ANDREW, owner, 202 Broadway, New York.

FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS; ALSO LARGE PARLOR and Room and one single Room, handsomely furnished and supplied with every comfort for housekeeping. No. 61 Bleecker street, east of Broadway.

SUIT OF SEVEN ROOMS TO LET FOR THREE months, or until autumn. Newly and completely furnished, having hot and cold water, bath, gas and all conveniences. 552 Third avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. $30 a week. Address D. G., box 114 Herald office.

SPLENDID FURNISHED FLOOR OR PART OF FLOOR (five rooms); gas, water, stationary tubs and every convenience; excellent location. Terms low. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TERMS VERY LOW.—GOOD ROOM, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, containing hot and cold water, including gas, use of parlor, bath and washtubs; fine location. 223 Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE PARLOR FLOOR and Rooms on next floor, if desired, in house with owner, 58 East Forty-first street, near Madison avenue.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, suitable for a young married couple. 160 East Thirty-ninth street, between Lexington and Park avenues.

TO LET—ONE HALF LARGE BASEMENT PORTION of First Floor, at low rent, in new store 331 Greenwich street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, FURnished, with or without Basement. 83 Amity street.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, MODERN improvements, in perfect order, first class neighborhood, cheap to a good tenant. Inquire at premises, 319 East Thirteenth street. No bill up.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR Floor; house new, brown stone front, containing all modern improvements; location desirable. 55 Charles st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR 165 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, five rooms; gas, bath, &c.; in nice order, very desirable; rent $40. Also Second Floor 90 Third avenue; $37. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET—UPPER PART (SECOND FLOOR) OF BRICK Cottage 219 East Twenty-eighth street, four rooms; gas and water; only one family in house; rent $38.
ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET (BY THE OWNER)—SECOND AND THIRD Floors; all modern improvements; adults preferred. No. 160 West Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Immediate possession.

TO LET—FOR $45 PER MONTH, FIRST FLOOR AND Basement, in all 8 rooms, with gas fixtures, in new first class house, No. 456 West Thirty-first street. Inquire of GEO. T. STEWART, 338 Greenwich street.

THE LOWER PART OF BROWN STONE HOUSE 263 West Forty-third street, consisting of eight rooms, in good order, to a responsible tenant; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHout board, a desirable front Parlor and Bedroom, second floor; also back Parlor on second and third floors.

23D STREET.—GREATER PART OF FIRST CLASS House, handsomely furnished, to small family; possession at once. Address J. G. R., station E.

125 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, without board, or for light housekeeping; will let in floors; house private; location good.

169 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Room, Bedroom, Pantry and Clothes Press, with water and gas, suitable for light housekeeping. Terms $6 50 per week.

421 SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LET, BEDROOM, WITH privilege of the parlor, to gentleman only. Ring bell No. 3.

1,239 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRAND HOTEL.—Furnished front Room on second floor to let, with conveniences for housekeeping or for gentlemen; also a back Room and Bedroom on third floor.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The New Election Bill for New York City Passed in the Assembly.

EXPECTING THE NEW CHARTER.

The Ward's Island Riot to be Investigated.

Proceedings of the Legislature Yesterday—The New Election Law Passed by the Assembly—A King for Morrisania—The Excise Question—Assessments in the Metropolis.

ALBANY, March 1, 1870.

More than half of the session of the Legislature has passed and yet nothing has been done in the way of legislation to startle the people of the State at large, and certainly nothing has been completed to satisfy the people of the metropolis. The jaws of a majority of the members of the lower house have been going quite lively to-day, but not in the utterance of words of wisdom or of legislative or forensic discussion or philosophical disquisition, but in the physical exercise of masticating apples, oranges, peanuts and other refreshments, which form so great a portion of the luxuries indulged in by the patrons of the Bowery pit. All the wonderful reforms and releases which the people of the city had fondly and, as now appears, foolishly hoped would engage the early and earnest consideration of their representatives—almost all the wished for reforms—were noted at the early part of the session; but the bills introduced have been tinkered and twisted until they scarcely bear a resemblance to the documents as originally presented. There was

THE EXCISE LAW,

which, it was supposed, would be speedily passed, and which finally passed the Senate by a strict party vote and which is to be discussed to-morrow evening in the Assembly, is to be amended again. The Hon. Peter Mitchell watches like a cat every bill brought up which affects the city of New York, and if in any point he can smell a rat he follows it up and pounces on it with an energy that almost always results in the death of the objectionable item or the complete overthrow of the natty little cat. Peter has observed that the phrase, "shall have power to grant licenses" is objectionable in the Excise bill, and he will move to amend by striking out the words "have power to" and make it mandatory on the excise boards to grant licenses to persons of good moral character applying. A sharp debate on the bill may be expected to-morrow evening, but it is safe to predict that the bill will pass.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW,

fathered by Mr. Kiernan, passed the Assembly to-day with three votes only against it—Burns, Selkrig and Husted. Mr. F. C. Alvord offered the amendments which were noted in the HERALD on Sunday last, with an additional amendment giving the power to fill vacancies in the boards of judges of election to the members of Assembly from the city of New York instead of the members of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Kiernan saw that by fighting this amendment he might kill his bill, so he let it go, trusting to the older heads in the upper house to debate the measure and give the people the views resulting from their experience and observation. Mr. Jacobs' new election law for Kings county, with a few slight amendments, was ordered to a third reading. One of the amendments obliges the polls to be kept open from six A. M. till seven P. M. John is bound to get all the votes in.

ANOTHER WESTCHESTER JOB

was up to-day, but was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Husted, to the Committee on the Judiciary. This is the bill creating a king for the immense and important town of Morrisania at a salary of $16,000 a year, with power to appoint helpers and satellites and authority to perform all the functions of a judge of the Supreme Court, civil magistrate and police magistrate. The Westchester folks are taken care of—much.

THE IONE YACHT CLUB,

if they wish to be incorporated, should send up a boat load of arguments; *argumentum ad hominem* is what is wanted. The bill has been called, but nobody moves it, and over it goes.

STREET OPENINGS IN NEW YORK

were brought up to-day by Senator Genet in a new phase. He presented a bill providing that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment may cause to be assessed on the Corporation or the city at large fifty per cent of the total cost. When the improvement is below Fourteenth street they may assess any lands or premises benefited whatever they may deem to be reasonable, but not exceeding one-half of the market value. For drives running in a northerly direction and north of 155th street, or public parks, they may assess three quarters on the city and one-fourth on the property benefited. This is very nice as it stands, but will it suit the property owners of New York at large? There are many of the property owners, though, who have escaped heavy assessments by the depreciation in the value of their property, as shown on the Tax Commissioner's books, and this making the assessment on the market value will cause some of them to stamp up quite lively.

THE WARD'S ISLAND RIOT

of yesterday has had the effect of urging Colonel Murphy to present a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to inquire into the facts of the case. This may be looked on as a sort of entering wedge for the splitting up of the Commissioners of Emigration as at present constituted, and will, no doubt, bring out the ponderous Kapp-er of the commission.

THAT NEW CHARTER

has not yet arrived, and is not expected before to-morrow or Thursday. In the meantime the lull in the warfare here still continues. The Tuscaroras are smiling confidently and saying but little, and the Tammany folks are pursuing the same course. The young Tower Senator Creamer and Jove's weapon, Norton, have not yet arrived and it is safe to predict that nothing will be done in regard to the charter subject until Creamer puts in an appearance and is in readiness to sling the oratorical and argumentative on the proposed *Magna*.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED NEW YORKERS.

Kiernan, Creamer, Sheriff O'Brien, John Morrissey, the Citizens' Association and a large delegation of leading New York politicians have arrived to-night. The hotel corridors are alive with gossippers, talking about the charter, as published in the HERALD to-day, and which will be presented to the Senate on Thursday morning.

THE COMMITTEE ON CANALS

of the Assembly to-day considered and decided to report favorably on the Senate bill abolishing the contract system on canals. It will be so reported to-morrow.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO HOLD ONLY ONE OFFICE.

Mr. Burns' bill providing that any of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners who shall, during his term of office, accept any other office, shall be deemed to have thereby resigned his commissionership. The bill, if adopted, will leave an opening for Brennan to try for the Comptrollership, without being subjected to the harassing which Hank Smith has suffered.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

There was quite an exciting time in the Senate chamber this afternoon in regard to the charter of the city of Albany. The bill under discussion is a cumberson and extraordinary concoction, and was severely handled by counsel opposed to its passage. A large number of roughs and other politicians of Albany were present during the debate.

Expecting the New Charter—What it is Likely to Be—Indifference of Country Democrats—Important to Brooklyn—The Ward's Island Riot in the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 1, 1870.

The absence of the "moving influences" from the State capital makes things a little dull, but as every one "on the tiptoe stands of expectation" for the appearance of the new charter there is plenty to gossip about with regard to this bantling of what is called the Young Democracy. The HERALD has already published the shape and form which the charter of February 2 has assumed, or is expected to assume, provided that the Young Democracy can succeed in obtaining the concessions which they demand from the regency. The advocates of the new charter have no objection to give extensive appointing powers to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, such as are provided in Charter No. 1, but then they want to have a Mayor of their own selection and a Board of Aldermen elected after their own fashion to dispense the patronage. Certain members of the regency are not averse to the election of a Mayor in May next, but they are not quite sure that, under these circumstances, the friends of the new charter can elect their own Mayor. It is quite natural the latter should hunger after the spoils that are certain to fall into the laps of the controlling powers under the reorganized government of the city. It is just as natural that the existing powers shall desire to keep the privileges which they now enjoy; and therein

LIES THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE

which, after all, is not so much whether the city shall be wisely governed as to who shall govern it. The present incumbents of the leadership of the democracy think that they can take care of the city under any new form of government which the Legislature may provide. Having ran the party so successfully, rolled up its majorities, helped the country members into their seats and they got control of the Legislature, they are of opinion that their power should be continued, and it is pretty clear that a large portion of the people think with them upon this subject. On the other hand, the "new" men claim that the

PEOPLE SHOULD BE HEARD

on this question; but now the point arises, Who are the people? The three tailors of Tooley street once assumed to be the people of England, and everybody laughed at them. In our case it is not a laughing matter, because the city and its taxpayers have been groaning for so many years under every species of despotism, oppression and fraud, coming from a foreign source—namely, the Albany Legislature—that it is a matter almost of life and death that some system of government should be adopted to afford relief. It may be that

NOBODY CARES

whether this government be administered by one faction or another, except those who reflect upon Abe Lincoln's saying that it is not safe to swap horses while crossing a stream. Although the democratic party has plunged boldly into the stream which may lead to future permanent success, they are not across yet by a good distance.

THE NEW DOCUMENT,

which is not a "Charter," but an "Act" in relation to local government of the city, &c., will be here to-morrow, but it is not likely to be presented for some days yet. All the "fixing" is not to be done in New York. There are a good many folks here who want to have their say about the matter.

THE COUNTRY MEMBERS

are tired of the whole concern, and do not care a straw how the wind blows. Their votes will no doubt be regulated by the amount of harmony exhibited by the "caucussians" who have the matter under consultation, and other little influences, of course; but they take no interest in the squabble and will hardly converse about it, which is very sensible of them, seeing that the assurances of a share in the city pap are about even on both sides, and they are prepared to go in that direction which leads most toward the winning post.

THE BROOKLYNITES,

not including the ferry companies, will be rejoiced to learn that the bill compelling the latter to run a boat at Catharine ferry every thirty minutes between twelve o'clock at night and four o'clock in the morning passed the House to-day very wisely amended by Mr. O'Keefe to make the same rule applicable to the South ferry, from Whitehall to Atlantic street. This is a most necessary measure for the residents of South Brooklyn.

THE ROW AT WARD'S ISLAND

was the subject of a resolution introduced by Colonel M. C. Murphy to-day. He proposed that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation should be instructed to inquire into the causes of the disturbance, with power to send for persons and papers. This police duty will no doubt be attended to promptly by the chairman, Mr. Kiernan, who is not apt to lag in important matters such as this. The disgraceful affair, we may be sure, will therefore be thoroughly investigated and such legislation adopted as may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of these conflicts between emigrant nationalities.

THE EXCISE BILL—PROTECTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYES.

Peter Mitchell made a hard fight at the evening session of the House to confine the discussion of to-morrow night to the Senate Excise bill alone, and not to include the other bill before the House. But Mr. Nachtman's resolution to take up both was carried by a large vote. The Senate bill is the concoction of Norton and Mitchell. The Assembly bill comes from Nachtman. This was the serious part of the evening session.

The badinage and fun usual at night sessions then began. Tom Fields was more than ordinarily humorous, and flung his hits and jokes broadcast. The ancient Alvord, who was the subject of many of Field's amusing side blows, was almost equal to the junior joker, and hit back admirably. The subject of the scene, however, was no joke. It was the bill to secure protection to female employés in the city of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Alvord wanted it extended to every county in the State. He was afraid that if the protective law was confined to New York and Brooklyn all the young female laborers would desert the country towns, and he did not want that, of course. Mr. Fields did not lose this opportunity for another shot, which brought down the house.

THE TROY ELECTION.

The result of the Troy election to-day, at which the democratic candidate for Mayor and other local officers were defeated by the decided vote of 150, is looked upon as a kind of judgment upon the parties who opposed the confirmation by the Senate of Mr. McConihe as Capitol Police Commissioner when appointed by Governor Hoffman. Troy has for the past four years been a democratic city. The present change is regarded as the result of a coalition between the democrats who are discontented with the action of the Senate on the McConihe question and the republicans. Some of the Regency's friends see in it a realization of the old saw that "coming events cast their shadows before."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 1, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Extending the route of the Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the act relative to improving the streets, avenues and parks of New York; also, altering the map of New York relative to Sixth avenue, Tenth street and other adjoining streets and avenues.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the public printing act.

Regulating the grade, &c., of Stewart avenue, New Utrecht.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole disposed of the following bills as noted:—

Providing for the completion of the Bedford avenue improvement in Brooklyn. Third reading.

Authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money and also to raise money by taxation to meet liabilities and deficiencies.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 1, 1870.

BILLS PASSED.

Repealing the act to widen Main street, Brooklyn.

Relative to electors in the city and county of New York.

Mr. ALVORD asked and obtained unanimous consent to amend the bill, first, so that political opposition must be on State and not on local issues; second, if vacancies are filled the original political position of inspectors shall be maintained; third, instead of the Board of Aldermen filling vacancies the Assembly delegation shall do so, and poll clerks shall be sworn. The bill was then passed.

Establishing bulkhead lines in Newtown creek, Kings county.

Authorizing the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Brooklyn to lay pipes in New Utrecht.

Incorporating the Real Estate Exchange of New York city.

Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to erect and maintain public baths.

Altering the map of New York city relative to 136th street.

Appropriating $8,621 46 to pay the indebtedness of the Hudson River State Hospital for Insane.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in Committee disposed of the following bills as noted:—

Providing for the election of inspectors of election in the city of Brooklyn. The bill was so amended that the city members of the Board of Supervisors shall appoint inspectors instead of the Common Council, and the minority shall have the appointment of one inspector. The city members of the Board of Supervisors are also to designate the places for holding the polls. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish a court in Morrisania coming up, Mr. HUSTED moved its recommittal to the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that it conferred powers on a justice of the peace equal to those of a Supreme Court. More than this, it authorized him to appoint a horde of office-holders and to fix their salaries. It was, in short, the worst bill ever brought before a Legislature. His motion prevailed.

THE RECENT RIOT ON WARD'S ISLAND.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that the Committee on Commerce shall investigate the recent riot on Ward's Island. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FIELDS—Relative to the organization of school districts.

By Mr. BALDWIN—To incorporate Long Island City.

Evening Session.

The House in committee disposed of the following bills as noted:—

Amending the acts establishing the Metropolitan Police district. It prohibits a commissioner from taking and holding any other office. Third reading.

Amending the act for the further protection of female employés in the city of New York. The bill was amended to apply throughout the State and makes further and more stringent provisions for collecting moneys due. Third reading.

Repealing the act of 1869 relative to savings banks filing their bonds, &c. Third reading.

Incorporating the Watch Case Makers' Benevolent and Protective Union, of New York city. Third reading.

Authorizing the Police Justices and Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn to appoint an interpreter.

THE NEW CHARTER PROGRAMME.

Departure of the Managers for Albany.

The consultations of the managers of the proposed new city charter, details of which were given in yesterday's HERALD, were concluded in this city yesterday by the departure of most of the gentlemen for Albany. Nothing of importance was added to the programme indicated yesterday morning, it being decided to canvass the Legislature before determining a policy upon a few vital issues, such as the powers to be vested in the Mayor and the periods and nature of the city elections.

It is now thought that the final disposition of the matter will be delayed until next week, as a vast amount of work is necessary to acquaint the Legislature with all the bearings of the case. A sharp fight is expected notwithstanding the harmonious consultations that have taken place in relation to most of the new act's provisions; and it is not improbable that an entirely new act, embracing much more than the present one under consideration, will be eventually drawn up and passed.

THE FENIAN ASSASSIN.

Further Particulars of the Shooting of P. J. Meehan.

Keenan "An Instrument"—Commitment of the Prisoner—The Evidence—Strong Proofs of Guilt.

The shooting of Mr. Patrick J. Meehan on Monday evening by Dr. Keenan, of the Fenian organization, has created a profound sensation. The matter was discussed throughout the city yesterday with varying degrees of sympathy, but all united in denouncing the cowardly and brutal attempted assassination in unmeasured terms. Of course the affray excited the most attention among the members and believers in the Fenian Brotherhood, and the inquiry was on every Irishman's lips, "How is Meehan?" From statements made by Mr. Edward L. Carey and Mr. M. J. Hynes, who were present when Mr. Meehan was shot, the following particulars have been obtained:—A party of gentlemen belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood had been in council in one of the upper rooms of No. 10 West Fourth street. About eleven o'clock E. L. Carey, M. J. Hynes, Frank Gallagher, J. C. O'Brien, James Gibbons, Colonel Quinn, Colonel Downing, Richard McClow and Major McKinley of this party descended from the second story in company with Mr. Meehan. Mr. Meehan stopped in the hallway to put on his overcoat, the rest of the gentlemen preceding him down the stoop, save Mr. Frank Gallagher, who followed Mr. Meehan. They reached the sidewalk, Mr. Gallagher still in the rear of Mr. Meehan. The latter gentleman had gone but a short distance—about sixty yards—when Keenan advanced and shot him behind the left ear, the course of the ball, as then supposed, being in an upward direction. The wounded man having been removed to the drug store at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, was shortly after conveyed to the residence of his friend Mr. Carey, No. 44 Pike street. Mr. Meehan lay in the house all day yesterday suffering agonizing pains from the extreme severity of the wound. Over five hundred people called during the day, solicitous as to the fate of Mr. Meehan, who is widely respected by a numerous circle of friends. Over one hundred telegrams of a condolatory nature were received, all freighted with expressions of deep regard. As to his condition, there is a wealth of hopes that he will recover, but a multitude of fears that the shooting may prove fatal. Dr. Willard Parker and Dr. Cole called professionally in the afternoon, at four o'clock, to attend the patient. Mr. Meehan asserts that the ball is located in his neck, as there seems to be the seat of sensation; but this is not credited by his friends, who declare such a thing impossible. Such a feeling on the part of the victim may only be a nervous one, communicated from some portion of the brain or head, whither the ball may be lodged. Among the callers yesterday was Colonel Roberts and many others. The family of the sufferer was at his bedside throughout the day.

ABOUT THE MOTIVES OF THE ASSASSIN.

Mr. Meehan's friends decline to state what they consider to be the motives that actuated Dr. Keenan in firing, as the evidence proclaims he did. They only say, with significance, "He was an instrument." They utterly reject the idea that there was anything of personal enmity between Mr. Meehan and Dr. Keenan, and state their relations were cordial and friendly. They further affirm that Mr. Keenan was never a secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood, but was only retained in the capacity of clerk, and that Keenan could not have been impelled by any grievance of his own. Concerning the two barrels that were discharged when the revolver was found on Keenan's person, it is understood that proof will be offered that Keenan discharged one barrel on Saturday night at the Fenian headquarters by way of experiment. When the case comes to trial the interesting question will be answered, "What were Keenan's motives?" There remains but little doubt in the minds of those who understand the workings of Fenianism in this country that the cause should be attributed to a deep-seated feeling that Mr. Meehan had not proved loyal to the Brotherhood. But this, of course, is mere speculation. It is a case, however, wherein the wickedest and foulest instincts of revenge have cut down a man of intellect and culture, who had yet many years of usefulness before him. Keenan is a man of sandy complexion, tall and twenty-six years of age. He was educated in Ireland, is a physician, and is said to have a countenance not altogether prepossessing.

THE PRISONER ARRAIGNED.

Keenan was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, by officers Dunn and Strouss; and upon complaint of James E. Downey, a Fenian Senator from Providence, R. I., on behalf of the wounded man, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Christian Ranselear, a fireman, attached to Engine Company No. 33, in Mercer street—the party who made the arrest—testified that a few minutes before eleven o'clock, on Monday night, he was in Fourth street and heard a pistol discharged; immediately after observed the prisoner run towards him, and, when about twenty feet off, observed him put his hand in his pocket and walk at a lively gait; he pursued and caught him in Mercer street, near Fourth, and gave him into the custody of officer Strouss, of the Central Office.

Richard McCloud, of the Whitney House, testified that at the time the shooting occurred he was walking near the side of Mr. Meehan. Keenan came out of No. 10 West Fourth street and followed us. Shortly after he came out of the house witness was startled by the report of a pistol, and on turning round saw Meehan fall to the ground. Keenan, after the shot was fired, stopped suddenly, turned and ran away.

Officer Strouss testified that on Monday night he brought Keenan into the presence of Meehan, in company with roundsman Randall and officer Dunn, in the drug store corner of Broadway and Fourth street. There were present in the store John C. O'Brien and Edward L. Carey; witness asked Meehan, pointing to Keenan, "Is that the man who shot you?" he replied, "Yes, that's the man;" upon searching the prisoner in the street witness found a large-sized Colt's revolver upon him, having two of the chambers discharged.

Catharine McKenna, of 138 Bleecker street, who happened to be passing near the scene when the affray took place, testified to seeing a man with a light coat and red hair (similar to that of the prisoner) draw a revolver and fire at a man ahead of him; did not see his face but think the prisoner is the man.

This closed the evidence. The prisoner seemed quite unconcerned about the matter during the investigation, and still denies being the party who fired the shot. He states that the shots fired from the revolver had been fired off, in the building, as an experiment.

THE DURAND SCANDAL CASE.

Horrible Treatment of a Wife, if True—Conjugal Felicity in High Life—Motion to Discharge Durand.

The case of Mary Durand against Joseph Durand, her husband, which has on several occasions heretofore caused a good deal of gossip and comment in the fashionable circles of this city, was again up before Judge Spencer in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. It will be remembered by the readers of the HERALD that in the month of November last the plaintiff, Mrs. Mary Durand, commenced an action against the defendant for damages for personal injury. It appeared upon the examination, and by affidavits on a motion to set aside the order of arrest granted against the defendant in that case, that for sixteen years the plaintiff and defendant had lived and cohabited together, publicly acknowledging themselves as husband and wife. In deciding that motion Judge Fithian, who was then on the bench, decided that these public acts of the parties operated as an estoppel to any action of the kind sought to be maintained, they in effect constituting them to all the world and in the intent of the law husband and wife. On this ground he held that no action could lie by a wife against a husband, and, therefore, discharged the order of arrest against the defendant. Subsequently, on additional affidavits and the complaint of Mrs. Durand, another order of arrest was issued by Judge McCunn holding the defendant to bail in the sum of $10,000, but which sum was subsequently reduced to $2,000. On the 24th of November last Judge Fithian granted an order to show cause why this second order of arrest should not be vacated and set aside, and yesterday this question came before Judge Spencer for his decision.

The affidavit of Mrs. Durand, as originally and exclusively published in the HERALD, showed that her husband was guilty of most inhuman conduct towards her, having repeatedly lacerated her body with a horsewhip; threatened, with a pistol in his hand, while his wife was in bed, to blow her brains out unless she openly avowed the commission of acts of adultery, with divers persons, which she had never committed, and finally compelling her to go to her relatives in France to remain in virtual exile. It was also shown that he afterward caused a false advertisement to be inserted in the HERALD and other papers, about the 30th of July last, setting forth that she had died in France a day or two previous, the information purporting to have been received here by him through the Atlantic telegraph cable.

Since then additional testimony has been presented, Zoraide Dumont, a laundress, swearing that she washed Mrs. Durand's clothing, which were stained with blood after the horsewhipping; that at deponent's request plaintiff exhibited to deponent the lacerated wounds on her person from which the blood had flowed, and that deponent knows that defendant was in the habit for twelve years previously of beating and maltreating the plaintiff.

Bula Y. Condit, proprietress of the house No. 87 Clinton place, where plaintiff and defendant boarded since May, 1868, testified that in May last Mrs. Durand rushed in terror into the laundry and begged deponent to protect her, saying, "Hide me, oh, hide me, Mrs. Condit, Durand is after me with a pistol and is going to shoot me!" Durand subsequently rushed excitedly into the laundry and asked for Mrs. Durand, and deponent believes if Mrs. Durand had not been already hidden in the pantry defendant would have taken her life; his conduct towards her generally was brutal in the extreme, and after the false report of plaintiff's death Durand had the "check" to wear a "weed" around his hat and pretended to feel much sorrow, though within a week he began to pay his addresses to a young lady in the house.

The husband of the last witness also corroborates the main features of the last witness' affidavit.

H. D. Caldwell, clerk at the Continental Bank, testified that Durand kept an account in the bank amounting in the aggregate from August, 1862, to July, 1867, to $500,000; the account was in the name of Mary Durand.

Dr. Finnell testified that he was called to attend the plaintiff on the 25th of October last, and that he found her body covered with marks and discolorations, the effects of blows with a lash or whip. Affidavits of other witnesses were read in corroboration of the medical testimony. This concluded the testimony for the plaintiff.

The defendant, Joseph Durand, submitted in his own behalf an affidavit denying all the charges and allegations made against him by his wife.

The motion was elaborately argued *pro* and *con*, and Judge Spencer took the papers, reserving his decision, but directing that the bail be increased.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Taylor Forgeries—A Dauber's Brief Career—Robbery and Arrest.

On Friday last the particulars of amusing scenes in the New York Custom House, in which one George Taylor figured appeared in the HERALD. It appears that some months ago one William G. Mayhew, of No. 570 Seventh avenue, became disgusted with the plebeian vocation of a painter, and resolved to get an appointment. Forging the name of Rev. Dr. Tyng to a letter of recommendation he secured a position in the Custom House under the name of George Taylor. He had not been there long ere he displayed much style, proclaimed himself assigned to special duty as spotter over the day men, and showed what purported to be his authority from Surveyor Cornell and Deputy Collector Emory. He grew in importance, proclaimed himself a nephew of Moses Taylor, and made those under him believe he was of some importance. Still his ambition soared higher, and his next movement was to appoint himself searcher of baggage, which was done by forging the names of officers as in the previous assignments. In the latter position he flourished like a green bay tree, succeeded in borrowing money and obtaining cigars and other perquisites. Finally the forgeries were detected and he was expelled, and a note from the Surveyor denouncing him as a fraud was read to his fellow officials.

Mayhew disappeared and was not seen by customs officials until yesterday afternoon, when Samuel Meents, night inspector, by order of Deputy Collector Lewis, started in search of him. He was arrested at his residence by detective McConnell and officer Houghton, of the Twentieth precinct, and locked up on the charge of grand larceny.

It is alleged that one evening last week the aspiring youth met a gentleman in a saloon near the lower end of Broadway, made him slightly intoxicated, then took him out and robbed him of two gold watches and some money in coin. The gentleman alleged to have been robbed resides on Staten Island, and he was sent for last evening to appear at Jefferson Market this morning and make a complaint. It is said that the District Attorney is preparing papers to place him on trial for the forgeries said to have been committed. The prisoner took his arrest quite coolly and laughed at the idea of his being charged with grand larceny.

A DOMESTIC FIRE FIEND.

The Perils of Housekeeping—Servantgalism in a New Light—A Servant Admits Setting Fire to Her Employer's House—The Confession.

On the 23d of February last a fire was discovered in a bedroom on the third floor of the premises No. 314 East Forty-third street, occupied by Henry Sampson as a dwelling house, causing a loss of $300, on which there was an insurance for $12,000. Fire Marshal Brackett, upon investigating the origin of the fire, became convinced that a servant girl in the employ of the family, named Margaret McGuire, had fired the place, and caused her arrest. On Monday the Fire Marshal obtained a voluntary confession from the girl, in which she admitted the crime, and stated that she set fire to the place in order to revenge herself on Mrs. Sampson, who refused to pay her her wages when demanded. In an adjoining room to where the fire occurred were two small children of Mrs. Sampson's, who narrowly escaped suffocation, as it appears that after firing the bed the servant abandoned the children and went to another part of the house.

The prisoner was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, when she stated that her motive in making a confession of her crime was that she was sorry for what she had done. She was committed, without bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

THE NEWARK POLICE.

The New Chief Takes Possession—Another Difficulty in the Way.

The new Chief of Police, Colonel James Peckwell, was sworn in by the City Clerk yesterday forenoon and formally given possession by the ex-Chief, Mayor A. J. Clarke. There seems to be some doubt as to the legality of the new Commissioners' acts. They have not yet been sworn in and say they have been advised by eminent counsel that no need exists for their so doing. It is stated on the other hand that the law requires that all State, county and city officers shall take a prescribed oath prior to entering upon the duties of their offices.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 34	Moon sets ....eve	6 19
Sun sets	5 53	High water ....eve	8 52

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	March 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Europa	March 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	March 5	Havre	58 Broadway.
Erin	March 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	March 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Union	March 5	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.
City of New York	March 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	March 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
India	March 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Paraguay	March 12	London	55 Broadway.
France	March 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	March 12	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.
City of London	March 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	March 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	March 19	Havre, &c.	58 Broadway.
America	March 19	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.
Cambria	March 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washgt'n	March 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	March 24	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Nebraska	March 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	March 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bellona	March 26	London	55 Broadway.
Deutschland	March 26	Bremen	68 Broad street.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Rakaia (Br), Welton, Southampton—Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Steamship Virgo, Buckley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Monte Rosa, Thomas, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Bark Seth (Aus), Radimir, Liverpool—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Minerva (NG), Leonhardt, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Caroline (Nor), Bugge, Havre—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Marie (Fr), Bernard, Buenos Ayres—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Carlton, Trocartin, Cienfuegos—Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Jessie (Br), Robinson, Cardenas—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Matanzas—H W Loud & Co.
Schr E Closson, Coombs, Humacoa, PR—Miller & Houghton.
Schr M M Heath, Heath, Havana—J R Phillips & Sons.
Schr Water Lily (Br), Purdy, St John, NB—Hosey & Parker.
Schr C H Macomber, Higgins, Jacksonville—Warren Ray & Co.
Schr M A Ivans, Bolline, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr W H Tiers, Gifford, Philadelphia—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Angeline, Paul, Boston—H P Brown & Co.
Schr Yankee Boy, Hill, New Haven—Ferguson & Wood.
Steamer Vineland, Hazell, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Russia (Br), Lott, Liverpool Feb 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse and 75 passengers, to C G Francklyn. Feb 28, lat 40 56, lon 67 45, passed a National steamship, bound E; same day, lat 40 51, lon 66 50, a Glasgow steamship, do.
Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.
Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores, to J Lorillard.
Steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, Newbern, NC, 60 hours, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Swallow (of Boston), McLaughlin, Liverpool, 37 days, with mdse, to Wm J Russell & Bros. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to the last 7 days; then strong NW gales. The S has made the passage from New York to San Francisco, thence to Liverpool and New York, in 10 months and 7 days.
Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, London, 52 days, with mdse, to E E Morgan's Sons. Took the Southern passage and had variable weather. Feb 25, in the Gulf Stream, passed several bales of cotton, apparently but a short time in the water; 27th, lat 35, long 74 23, spoke bark Josephine (Ital), from Palermo for New York. The D W is anchored on the bar.
Bark Cragie Lea (Br), Cowie, Amoy, Nov 5, with tea, to J Caswell & Co. Passed Angier Nov 20, Cape of Good Hope Jan 2 and crossed the Equator Jan 27, in lon 30 W. Had light winds and calms from lat 20 N to lat 30 N. The C L is anchored on the bar.
Bark T R Weldon, Nickerson, Marseilles, Dec 21, via St Thomas Feb 14, with mdse, to J E Ward & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec 30. Had rough weather; 4 days north of Hatteras. Feb 19, lat 28, lon 80, spoke brig Wiley Smith from St Thomas for Baltimore. The T R W put into Thomas in distress.
Bark Lavinia (of Searsport), Davis, Sagua 11 days, with sugar, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had rough weather the entire passage, three days north of Hatteras; the Lavinia is anchored on the bar.
Bark Lucy Frances, Upton, Cienfuegos, 21 days, with sugar and molasses, to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy weather; was 8 days N of Hatteras.
Brig St Joseph (Br), Bernier, Minatitlan, 19 days, with mahogany, &c, to Maitland & Phelps. Had westerly winds most of the passage; sailed in company with bark Cromwell, for Queenstown, Eng.
Brig Virginia, Johnston, Martinique 19 days, and St Thomas 15 days, via Delaware Breakwater Feb 28, in ballast, to Reynauld & Co. Had heavy NW and W gales from lat 34.
Brig Scio (Br), Brown, Cienfuegos, 23 days, with sugar, to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather.
Schr John W Dodge, Taylor, San Blas, 23 days, with cocoa nuts, to J A Stetson & Co. Had heavy weather; 10 days N of Hatteras.
Schr Anna C Leverett, Thompson, Tampico, 18 days, with hides, &c, to Brugiere & Thebaud. Had strong N and W gales since passing Cape Florida.
Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville, 12 days, with yellow pine, to M A Wilder, Son & Co—vessel to S C Loud & Co.
Schr B H Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, 7 days, with yellow pine, to Peleg Nelson.
Schr Ella Mathews, McElwee, Jacksonville, 7 days, with yellow pine, to S L McCready & Co.
Schr Mary D Ireland, Ireland, Wilmington, N C, 7 days, with naval stores, to master.
Schr Willie Dal, Howland, Beaufort, NC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Thomas, Holmes & Co.
The schr Lily, from Charleston, which arrived Feb 23, is anchored off the point of Sandy Hook.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Sinbad, Arey, Rockland, 14 days, for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.
Schr Richmond, Hopkins, Rockland, 5 days, for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Etta M Story, Kelly, Providence for Norfolk.
Schr Harriet, Hardy, Providence for New York.
Schr Helen, Burr, Apponaug for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr C S Watson, Adams, Bay River for Providence.
Schr M L Wetmore, Perry, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Memento, Hays, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Santa Maria, Allen, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Baltimore, Johnson, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr Geo Storrs, Barber, New York for Mystic.
Schr John L Merrill, Smith, New York for Port Morris to load rail road cars for Galveston.
Schr Geo Albert, ——, New York for Boston.
Schr Escort, Ball, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr S L Crocker, Waterman, New York for Taunton.

SAILED.

U S steamship Yantic; bark India, for Copenhagen and Stockholm; brigs E H Rich, Havana; William Mallory, Jr. From Quarantine, ship Shakspeare, Hamburg; bark Thos Dallett, Laguayra and Porto Cabello; schr Hanvard, Richmond.

Wind at sunset WSW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship Ocean Queen, of Ruger's line, taking the United States mails for France to Havre, will leave pier 43 North river to-morrow (Thursday, March 3), at 12 M. Mails will close at the Post Office at 10:30 AM.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG CONSTANTINE, from St Domingo City for Boston, was got off at 5 AM 27th inst without damage.

SCHR ABIGAIL HALEY, Weaver, from Charleston for Weymouth, ashore on Third Cliff, Scituate, will be a total loss. Her cargo of phosphate will be saved. She registered 287 tons, and was built at Mauricetown, NJ, from which place she hails.

SCHR LOGOS, Bennard, from Portland for Baltimore, at Holmes' Hole, reports night of 25th ult, on Nantucket Shoals, Chas Parsons, seaman, of Portland, fell overboard and was drowned.

GREENOCK, Feb 18—The Darian (s), Laird, arrived to-day from New York with a general cargo, after a passage of 23 days. She experienced nothing but gales all the passage; lost mainboom and all her fore and aft sails and part of her bulwarks, and filled the cabin. The boatswain got two of his ribs broken. The ship was hove to four times on the passage.

LONDON, Feb 16—The Mira, Dix, of Nova Scotia, which left Shields 10th inst, with a cargo of red lead and soda, for Boston, US, drifted down to the Lincolnshire coast, where she struck upon the Dowsing Sands early on the 14th. About 3 o'clock the large boat belonging to the vessel was put off, with 7 of the seamen and a pilot, but the boat capsized, and only one seaman out of the crew of 8 was rescued alive. The smaller boat, which left the Mira about the same time, with Capt Dix and the first and second mates in it, was also overturned within a short distance of the shore. The second mate contrived to get upon the keel, and was saved. One of the crew who shipped at Shields was named Bartholomew Hurley, of New York. (The above vessel was incorrectly reported by cable as the ship Kira.)

Miscellaneous.

BARK LIZZIE CUMMINS, from New York, which arrived at Genoa Feb 4, had discharged 27th without damage to vessel or cargo, as erroneously reported.

Spoken.

Ship Celestial Empire, from Callao for New York, 45 days, Dec 14, lat 12 30 S, lon 32 W.
Ship Southampton, from Liverpool for New York, Feb 17, 15 miles SW of Bardsey Island.
Bark Harvest Home, from New Orleans for Liverpool, Feb 2, lat 36 29, lon 85.
Brig Morning Light, from Ponce, PR, for New Haven, Feb 26, lat 40, lon 73 10 (by pilot boat Hope, No 1).

Foreign Ports.

ANJIER, Jan 2—Passed, ship Bunker Hill, Davis, from Manila for Boston.
BREST, March 1—Arrived, Ville de Paris (s), Hellard, New York for Havre (and proceeded).
BORDEAUX, Feb—Sailed from Royan 17th, Garibaldi, Hansen; Corinna, Lewrich, and Constantia, Hansen, NYork; Sidwell, Baker, New Orleans.
BILBOA, Feb 15—Arrived, Trial, Leach, NYork; Elena, Stewart, Philadelphia.
BOMBAY, Jan 25—Sailed, Robert, Baker, NYork; 26th, Benares, Noyes, Calcutta.
BLACK RIVER, Feb 9—Arrived, schr Arcturus, from New York (and sld ——).
CARDIFF, Feb 17—Cleared, Uncle Toby, Stevens, Callao via Rio Janeiro.
Sailed 16th, S F Hersey, Small, Rio Janeiro; 17th, Hattie E Tapley, Tapley, Montevideo; 18th, Mary Emma, Fellows, Callao.
DEAL, Feb 17—Arrived, Urda, Gjertsen, London (and sailed for Pensacola).
DUBLIN, Feb 18—Sailed, Pawnee, Philadelphia.
GLASGOW, Feb 17—Sailed, India (s), NYork.
GREENOCK, March 1—Arrived, Anglia (s), Craig, NYork.
GENOA, Feb 14—Arrived, Mary Thayer, Baker, NYork.
GIBRALTAR, Feb 9—Arrived, Staples, Harriman, Messina (and cleared for NYork); 10th, Tiber, Keating, do (and cleared for NYork; 12th, Goodwin, Craig, NYork.
HARTLEPOOL, Feb 18—Sailed, Grace E Cann, Cook, New York.
HAMBURG, Feb—Sailed from Cuxhaven 16th, Holsatia (s), Ehlers, Havre and NYork.
HAVRE, Feb 16—Sailed, Northampton, Kealy, Cardiff and United States; 17th, F P Sage, Crook, do do; Paraguay (s), Dixon, NYork.
Cleared 16th, J L Bowen, Amesbury, Cadiz and United States.
HALIFAX, NS, Feb 25—Arrived, steamship City of Cork, Allen, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).
Cleared 25th, brig A D Whidden, Moore, Barbados.
ISLE OF WIGHT, Feb 17—Off, Princeton, Chase, Newcastle for NYork.
JACMEL, Feb 15—Arrived, schr G M Wentworth, Robbins, NYork.
KINGSTON, Ja, Feb 11—Arrived, bark Agnes I Grace, Smalley, Aspinwall; schr Julia R Floyd, Squire, NYork.
Sailed 8th, schrs William (Br), Outhouse, Savannah la Mar; 9th, Agnes, Blair, Cienfuegos.
In port 14th, schr Julia R Floyd, Squire, for Cienfuegos.
LIVERPOOL, Feb 15—Arrived, Enchanter, Bryne, Alexandria, Va; 25th, Highlander, Foster, San Francisco.
Sailed 17th, Anglo Saxon, Leahy, Mobile; 18th, Pocahontas, San Francisco; Prairie Bird, Cardenas.
Cleared 17th, S Vaughan, Schaad, Boston; Herald of the Morning, Winsor, NYork; Royal Charlie, Potter, Philadelphia.
Ent out 17th, Samaria (s), Martin, Boston and NYork; Colorado (s), Williams, NYork; 18th, City of London (s), Tibbets, do; Solomon, Carter, Gloucester, Mass; Palmyra (s), Watson, Boston and NYork.
MILFORD HAVEN, Feb 16—Sailed, City of New York, Thomas, Cardiff.
MELBOURNE, Dec 17—Arrived, Alcyone, Staples, NYork; 18th, Sarah E Kingsbury, Perry, Boston; 19th, Martha Rideout, Puget Sound.
Sailed Dec 25, B Sherman, Callao; 27th, Thomas Fletcher, Guam.
NEWPORT, Feb 16—Sailed, Geo W Jones, Crosby, NYork; Sailor Prince, McManus, St John, NB (not NYork, as before stated).
NEATH, Feb 16—Sailed, Laboramus, Cann, NYork.
PALERMO, Feb 6—Arrived, Acadia (s), Lees, Messina (and left 8th for NYork); E Hastings, Hall, Licata.
PARA, Feb 5—In port schrs Gerah Banker, and C E Mooney, for NYork.
PORT AU PRINCE, Jan 20—Arrived, brig Mary La Blanc (Br), Chisholm, Boston (and sailed 31st for Miragoane).
Sailed Feb 11, brigs Oliver Cutts, Nelson, NYork; 14th, Adelaide, Wilson, Boston.
In port Feb 19, bark R Murray Jr, Jackson, for NYork ldg; brigs E P Smith (Br), Dodge, from St Marc, wtg cargo; Louisa (Br), Cody, from Jacmel, arrived Feb 10, seeking cargo for United States; Alice (Br), Coles, from NYork, arrived 17th; schrs Ajmeer (Br), —— (late Davison, who died Feb 7), from Boston, arrived Jan 30; Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, disg; W D Bickford (Br), Shannon, from Boston, arrived Feb 14, do.
QUEENSTOWN, Feb 28—Arrived, steamships Manhattan, Forsyth, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded); March 1, City of Baltimore, Delamotte, and Siberia, Harrison, do for do (and both proceeded).
SOUTHAMPTON, March 1—Arrived, steamship Donau, Ernst, NYork for Bremen (and proceeded).
STANLEY, Fl, Dec 9—Sailed, Fred Thompson, Brown (from Baker's Island), Queenstown.
SAN BLAS, Feb 5—In port schr Mary E Mangam, for New York in 7 days.
ST JOHN, NB, March 1—Arrived, bark Keystone, Berry, Boston.
Cleared—Ships Empire, Leckie, and Calcutta, Shillaber, Liverpool; schr Snow Bird, NYork.
TRIESTE, Feb 14—Arrived, Alma, Maganza, NYork.
Sailed 14th, Amico, Esposito, NYork.
TAMPICO, Feb 10—In port schr Wm H Vail, for NYork in 20 days.
VENICE, Feb 15—Arrived, D McPherson, Mason, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 28, PM—Cleared, bark Acacia, Robinson, Matanzas; brigs Annie Eldridge, Clifford, Miragoane; Cascatelle, Carlisle, Cardenas; schrs J W Bartlett (new, 3 masted, of Boston), Bartlett, Baltimore; Lottie, Taylor, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Bark Joshua Loring; brig David Owen.
27th—Arrived, brigs Elsey (Br), Roberts, Port de Paix; Lucy W Snow, Hall, New Orleans.
28th—Arrived, ship Formosa, Cobb, NYork; barks Wayfarer, Gandy, do; Colonist (Br), Andrews, Leghorn; brigs Village Belle (Br), Thomas, Havana; schrs Ruth H Baker, Loring, Aquilla, SD; A C Page, Savannah; Kate E Rich, Doughty, Wilmington, NC; Vineyard, Gross, Potomac River; Henry Hobart, Munson, Baltimore; Virginia, Bearse, Philadelphia; E P Chase, Collins, Port Johnson.
BALTIMORE, Feb 28—Arrived, schr J W Ramsey, Cranmer, NYork.
Cleared—Brigs Mississippi (Br), Marchant, Demarara; Echo, Terhune, West Indies; Eudorus, Haskell, Brunswick, Ga; schrs S E Woodbury, Woodbury, Georgetown, SC; C G Cranmer, Cranmer, Bridgeport, Ct; H W Godfrey, Sears, Charleston; Southerner, Baker, Portland.
Sailed—Barks Kate Covert, Agra; brigs Echo, Mississippi, Romance.
27th—Arrived, schrs D B Webb, Gross, Portland; J G Craig, Maxwell, do; L A Webb, Webb, Providence; M G Farr, Bonnell; Lucy Jones, Muncy; John Johnson, Messick; S J Fort, Bugley; Nellie, Anderson; Jas Jones, Jones, and Vapor, Newbery, NYork.
28th—Arrived, steamship Liberty, Reed, New Orleans and Havana; schrs Oliver Ames, French, Portland; Benj Oliver, Oliver, and Watchful, Reynolds, NYork.
Cleared—Bark Agnes, Thompson, Rio Janeiro; brig Dudley, Averill, Concepcion; schrs Gertie Lewis, Hodgdon, Nassau (and sailed); Thos Dean, Babbitt, Providence; J W Ramsey, Cranmer, Jersey City; Ella L Treferthen, Sterling, Portsmouth, NH.
Sailed 28th, bark Giulia; brigs Dos Magdalenas, James, Crosby.
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 26—Passed out, schr Isabella, Burton, Richmond for Rio Grande.
March 1—Passed up, bark Northwood, Williams, from Montevideo for Baltimore.
Ship N Boynton, Ryder (from Guanape), has been ordered to NYork.
GALVESTON, Feb 24—Arrived, bark Speedaway, Berry Newport, E; schr Alice C Noyes, NYork.
Cleared—Bark Minnie, Stewart, Liverpool.
GEORGETOWN, SC, Feb 19—Arrived, schrs Rising Sun, Jones, Savannah; 22d, E & A Corson, Brower, and Oneida, Davis, Charleston; 23d, J B Davis, do.
Cleared 18th, brig Ben Carver, Pendleton, Searsport; schr Ridgewood, Derickson, NYork.
INDIANOLA, Feb 19—Cleared, schr Frank Walter, Corson, NYork.
JACKSONVILLE, Feb 21—Arrived, schrs W L Springs, Crowell, NYork; 23d, H E Russell, Mehaffey, Savannah; 25d, Jas Mulon, Russell, NYork.
MOBILE, Feb 23—Arrived, schrs Elizabeth, Taylor, Havana; Hattie Baker, Crowell, Baltimore.
Cleared—Bark Esther, Prince, Havana; brig Adela (Br), Packman, London; schr J J Spencer, Heather, Cienfuegos.
24th—Cleared, schr Mary E Van Cleaf, Jones, Cardenas.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb 25—Arrived, steamship Mexican (Br), Seville, Barbados via Laguayra, Porto Cabello and Aspinwall; ship Rochester, Clough, Bath; brig Susanna (Sp), Esquiz, Cienfuegos; schr Maggie E Gray, Pillsbury, Havre. Below, ships Otago, Thorndike, from Newport; Grahams Policy, Burgess, from Glasgow; bark Wm G Putnam, Rickard, from Liverpool; schr Jefferson Borden, Hall, from NYork.
Cleared—Steamship Perit, Gardner, Belize, Hon; ships Villafranca, Williams, Havre; Bavelaw (Br), Hall, Liverpool; Viola (Br), Slater, do; brig Redwood, Gardner, Cardenas; schr Lady Woodbury, Woodbury, Utilla.
24th—Arrived, ships Queen of Hearts, O'Neil, Liverpool; Hannah Morris (Br), Morris, do via Cardiff, Arran, Lawson, Greenock; barks Biaggio Guglielmeno (Ital), Palermo; Felice Pirandello (Ital), Todaro, Messina; brig Amos M Roberts, Doak, Matanzas.
Cleared—Ships Lathley Rich, Mitchell, Havre; Sedbergh (Br), Berry, Liverpool; Pedro Antonio (Sp), Comas, Barcelona.
27th—Arrived, steamship United States, Blanchard, New York.
Also arrived 27th, steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New York.
Sailed—Steamships Sherman, Quick, NYork; Mariposa, Kemble, do.
SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 25—Sailed, ships Undaunted, Haron; bark Glenfalloch.
24th—Arrived, bark Metis, Smith, Boston. Sailed, ships Tennyson, Virginia, James A Wright, Calliope; bark Franklin.
NORFOLK, Feb 25—Arrived, schrs Mary Jane, Jones; Annie Borland, Voorhees; Mary A McCann, Whitmore, and Dwight Davidson, Smith, NYork.
Cleared—Schr E H Oakes (Br), Davey, Barbados.
NEW LONDON, March 1—Arrived, brig George, Rogers, Porto Rico.
PASS CAVALLO, Feb 20—In port schrs S H Cady, Small, for NYork, lying at the bar; Frank Walter, Corson, for do, about ready for sea.
Off the bar, schr Jos Wapples, from Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb 26, PM—Arrived, brig Hermes (Br), Wilkie, Porto Cabello; schrs Roswell, Copp, Cardenas; Lizzie Batchelder, English, Matanzas; Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland.
In the river, coming up, brig Hunter, Wilson, from St Jago and Guantanamo.
Cleared—Bark Scottish Bride (Br), Allen, Marseilles; brig W H Bickmore, Bickmore, Matanzas; schr Sallie B, Bateman, Cienfuegos.
28th—Arrived, brig Z Williams, Williams, St John's, PR; schrs Adeliza, Wright, Cienfuegos; Jasper (Br), Fowler, St John, NB; Nadab, Cheney, Newburyport; Prize Banner, Atkins, Provincetown via NYork.
Cleared—Bark Griffin (Br), Armstrong, Gibraltar for orders.
March 1—Arrived, steamship Yazoo, Catherine, New Orleans via Havana.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 26—Arrived, ship Kingston (Br), Van Norden, Liverpool; brig Hazard, Lewis, Malaga.
28th—Cleared, ship Baringa (Br), Williams, Liverpool.
SAVANNAH, Feb 24—Arrived, bark Forest Queen (Br), Morris, Cape de Verds; brigs Fanchita (Sp), Casaldu, Cienfuegos; Edwin H Kennedy, Gyer, Baltimore.
Cleared—Bark Margaret Evans (Br), Lumley, Liverpool; schr A J Fabens, Bragg, Boston (and sailed).
Sailed—Bark Alpine, Hobbs, Doboy; schrs Moses B Bramhall, Stont, Morehead City to load for Matanzas; schrs Maggie D Marsten, Marston, and Fred Walton, Rich, Matanzas; Susan E Franklin, Moore, Jacksonville to load for NYork.
25th—Arrived, steamships Geo Barnes, NYork; Oriental, Boston; bark Emperor, Martinique.
Cleared—Brigs Isabel Bannerman, for Porto Rico; Arago, do.
WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 25—Arrived, schr Saml Castner Jr, Robinson, NYork.
26th—Arrived, brig Paragon, Shute, NYork; schrs S B Wheeler, Lloyd, and J T Weaver, Charleston; G W Bent, Smith, and Artie Garwood, Godfrey, NYork.
28th—Arrived, steamship Rebecca Clyde, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COMFORT.—SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES, Supporters and Pile Instruments; lightest, safest, most comfortable and best; never rusts, breaks nor soils. Elastic Stockings, Braces, Bandages, &c.; great variety. Establishments, No. 5 Ann street, opposite Herald Building, New York, and 1,347 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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THE STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENT.
CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.
The following are a few of the numerous certificates of merit which have been furnished by those who have closely watched its wear since its introduction:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1869.
HENRY F. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the "Stow Foundation Pavement Company":—
SIR—Your favor of this date is received, and in reply to your inquiries as to the condition and present appearance of the "Stow Foundation Pavement," I would state that so far as my observation extends it is in as good a condition now as when it was first laid, and has not thus far cost the city anything for repairs. So far as I am advised this pavement has given our citizens general satisfaction—more so, I think, than any other wooden pavement yet laid here. Indeed I believe that the use of all wooden pavements other than the Stow has been abandoned in San Francisco. Respectfully, yours,
FRANK McCOPPIN,
Mayor of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1870.
H. F. WILLIAMS, President of the "Stow Foundation Pavement Company":—
SIR—In reply to your communication of the 10th ult. I will state that I find upon examination that the defective wooden pavements to which my attention was directed were all laid under the Nicolson patent, and further, I do not now hesitate to say that my investigations of the subject have led me to the firm conviction that the Stow is much the better pavement of the two.
I will also add that my objections to wooden pavements lies chiefly against the quality of the lumber which has heretofore been used in their construction, hence my recommendation to try black heart redwood from Santa Cruz county. Respectfully, &c.,
THOMAS H. SELBY, Mayor of San Francisco.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, May 11, 1869.
JOHN RIDER, Esq., Second Trustee and ex-officio Street Commissioner, Sacramento:—
DEAR SIR—Your favor of 9th instant is at hand, and I am very willing to give what information I can in regard to the "Stow Foundation Pavement."
It is now over three years since the first piece was laid in this city; since then it has been growing in favor, until now it is about the only pavement laid.
From its present appearance I see no reason why it should not last twenty years longer.
It has the advantage of other pavements in these respects:—It is cheaper, more easily taken up and relaid for the purposes of putting in gas and water pipes and sewers, and in case of repairs a smaller portion of the street has to be disturbed.
I consider it the best wooden pavement yet invented, and it certainly has the preference in this city. I am convinced that it will give the property owners and the citizens of your city better satisfaction than any other pavement they can lay. I am, yours very respectfully,
M. C. SMITH, Superintendent of Streets.

This is to certify that I have examined the Stow Foundation Pavement being now laid and in use over four years in the city of San Francisco, and find that it stands the requirements of heavy teaming better, is more durable and lasting, is easier repaired and relaid, and by far more desirable for street crossings than any other wooden pavement that has heretofore been patented.
L. A. BROWN, Civil and Mining Engineer.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12, 1870.

This is to certify that I have examined the Stow Foundation Pavement being now laid in the city of San Francisco, and find that it stands the requirements of heavy teaming better, is more durable and lasting, is easier repaired, and by far more desirable for street crossings than any other wooden pavement that has heretofore been patented.
E. R. THOMASON, Civil Engineer.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14, 1870.

THE OWNERS
OF THE
STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENTS
WILL
CONTRACT TO PAVE BROADWAY
from Fourteenth street to Central Park, with their pavement, on the same terms as paid for the Guidet pavement on the lower portion of that street; and
WILL KEEP IT IN REPAIR
FOR
FIVE YEARS, FREE OF COST TO THE CITY,
OR FOR
TWENTY YEARS,
at one and a half cents per square foot per annum,
and will deposit with the Comptroller of the city
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN CITY BONDS
to ensure a faithful compliance with their contract, and will pave any portion of the city upon the same terms and conditions.
They will also donate $10,000 to any charity, to be designated by three gentlemen to be chosen by the competing parties, if the
STOW PAVEMENT
does not give better satisfaction as to
DURABILITY, CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY
of taking up and replacing than any other wooden pavement now before the public.
OFFICE NO. 43 BROAD STREET.

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